









# Reagan Endorses Permanently Manned U.S. Space Station

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan endorsed a space program in his State of the Union message that would establish the first permanently manned U.S. space station. It could become a base for colonizing distant bodies such as the Moon or Mars.

The station would cost at least \$8 billion over the next eight years and could cost \$20 billion to \$30 billion by the end of the century.

The president's announcement is a major victory for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has been advocating a permanently manned station as the nation's next major goal in space.

With development of the space

shuttle essentially complete, the space agency must either dismantle much of its engineering talent and laboratories or redirect them to another major project.

Mr. Reagan's announcement on Wednesday came as a blow to many budget officials, scientists and military planners who question the need for a manned space station and worry that it will consume funds that could be used on projects that are less grandiose but perhaps more important.

In his State of the Union address, the president described the space station in heroic terms, casting it as an effort to "build on America's pioneer spirit and develop our next frontier."

Boasting that "we are first, we are the best," he added: "America

has always been greatest when we dared to be great. We can reach for greatness again. We can follow our dreams to distant stars, living and working in space for peaceful, economic and scientific gain."

He said he was directing NASA to develop the permanently manned station within a decade, two years longer than NASA anticipates will be needed. He also said that NASA would invite other countries to participate.

On another space matter, the president pledged that his administration would promote the commercial use of space by encouraging the development of rocket-launching services by private companies and by encouraging private sector investment in space.

The initial budgetary effects of the space station program would be small. Although the space station is expected to be one of the few new ventures in the Reagan administration's budget for the fiscal year 1985, administration officials have indicated that it will receive only \$100 million to \$200 million in the next fiscal year.

But this will be an opening wedge that is projected to balloon to well above \$1 billion a year as the project gains momentum in the late 1980s.

At this early stage, there is no design for the space station, but officials of the space agency have previously sketched the broad outlines of the most likely initial design.

The core of the station would be

a platform capable of housing perhaps six to eight people. Some would be astronauts and some scientists, technicians or other workers.

There might be separate areas, or "modules," for living, conducting laboratory experiments, generating power and heat, storing supplies and receiving material or passengers brought up by shuttle flights from Earth. The complex would be assembled from smaller modules carried up by the shuttle.

This core station would be accompanied by one or more unmanned platforms nearby that could carry scientific instruments, industrial facilities and other equipment that functions best without the vibrations from astronauts working aboard the space station.

Astronauts would initially service these platforms by remote control but might eventually move from one platform to another in small maneuvering vehicles or perhaps by pulling themselves along a tether.

This whole small cluster would circle the Earth at a low altitude of about 200 miles (320 kilometers) on an orbital path ranging from about 28.5 degrees north of the Equator to 28.5 degrees south.

Another unmanned platform would follow a near polar orbit over the North and South Poles, providing a view of virtually the entire globe for remote-sensing instruments. This platform would be distant from the main cluster and would be serviced by shuttle flights launched from the ground. At this point the space agency's planners see no definite need for a manned platform over the poles.

The space agency contends that the manned space station will serve as a uniquely valuable base for manufacturing processes that require a gravity-free environment and for a variety of scientific experiments.

Critics say that virtually everything the space agency expects the space station to do could be done as well, and at a far cheaper price, by unmanned rockets and satellites or by extending the flight times of the existing shuttle.

The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences said it saw no scientific need for a manned space station for the next 20 years, and top military officials said they saw no unique military need for it. The intelligence agencies have also reportedly been cool to the proposal, and the Office of Management and Budget vigorously opposed it.

## Tass Attacks Plan

The Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday that a U.S. space station would become a tool of the military and suggested that it had already been agreed in Washington to put it at the disposal of the Pentagon, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Tass comment was the first Soviet reaction to President Reagan's declaration that the United States is to develop a manned space station.

"Such assertions evoke mistrust," Tass said. "It is well known that the NASA programs pursue, to a major extent, military purposes. An example are flights of space shuttle ships which are part of the Pentagon's large-scale program of creating anti-satellite weapons."

## U.S. Steps Up Research on Space Arms

By Michael Geder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has signed a National Security Decision Directive formally setting in motion a stepped-up, multi-billion-dollar research program to determine if new space-based or other advanced defensive weapons can be developed to stop an enemy missile attack, according to administration sources.

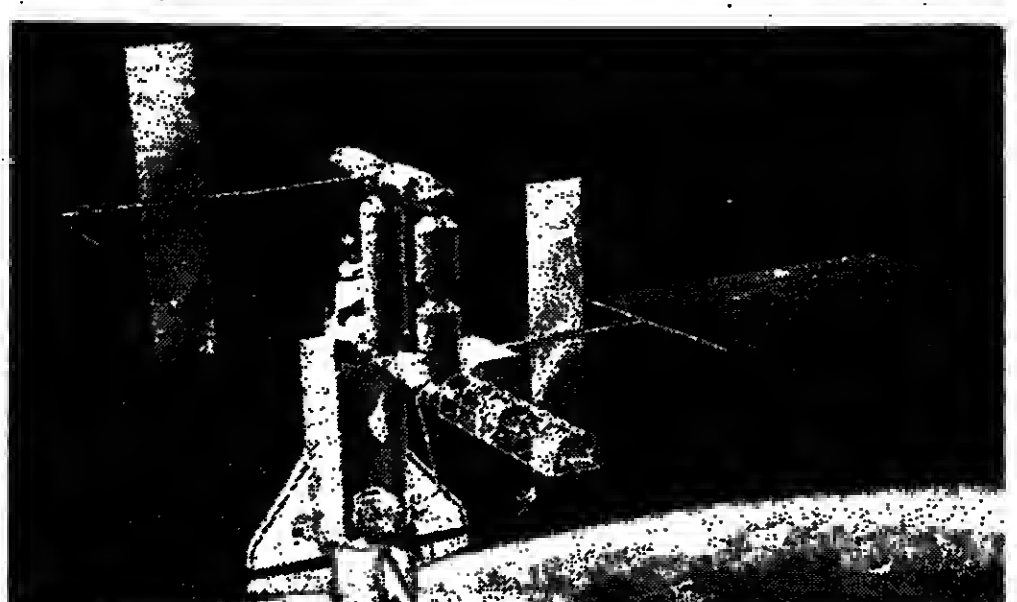
Directive No. 119, signed Jan. 6, follows Mr. Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech last March and recent studies of how to organize such a research effort.

U.S. officials have expressed concern in recent weeks that Moscow is accelerating its work on missile defenses, but critics fear that Mr. Reagan's fascination with missile defense is pushing the development of new arms into a new arms race in space.

White House officials said that the directive involves research rather than development of components for anti-missile systems, and therefore will not violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Moscow, which limits the development, testing or deployment of certain kinds of new systems.

The directive calls for "initiation of a focused program to demonstrate the technical feasibility of enhancing defense and thereby reducing the risk of nuclear war through greater reliance on defensive strategic capability," officials said. It is meant, they added, "to move ahead with actual development and production."

The directive, however, is cautiously worded, apparently to ease fears that Mr. Reagan is moving toward abrogating the ABM treaty. It amounts to the first implementation of recommendations of a panel



This National Aeronautics and Space Administration illustration shows a possible design for a manned space station. President Ronald Reagan called for development of such a station to "build on America's pioneer spirit" in his State of the Union speech Wednesday.

headed by the former space agency director, James C. Fletcher. The panel reportedly suggested that missile defense may be viable and recommended a variety of options for a five-year research and development program that could cost between \$18 billion and \$27 billion. That would represent about a 25 percent to 50 percent boost in the amount the Pentagon was planning to spend on ABM before Mr. Reagan elevated this work to a major national commitment.

White House officials say, however, that the first increase in the fiscal 1985 budget that goes to Congress next week only amounts to about \$250 million to \$300 million more than the earlier plan.

Nevertheless, officials said the new directive is an "absolutely clear expression" of Mr. Reagan's belief that space or other advanced technology may provide protection from missile attack by the Soviet Union, despite doubts within the scientific community and among many past and current government specialists.

Critics argue that missile defense cannot be made effective enough to stop 7,500 missile warheads lofted toward the United States by Soviet missiles. By moving ahead with a technology program, they say, Mr. Reagan risks the stability that comes from an ABM treaty, which essentially leaves both homelands hostage to missile attack and thus makes an attack unlikely. They also believe that the Russians probably fear U.S. technological superiority and thus will be stamped into an all-out offensive and defensive missile race.

Pentagon officials have pointed out that the costs of actual deployment toward the end of this century could approach \$100 billion.

Critics also argue that defending against missile attack when the United States has no defense against bombers or jet-powered cruise missiles would set off new and costly efforts to strengthen defenses against these weapons as well.

Mr. Reagan believes, however, that if a technological answer can

be found, it could shift competition from offensive to defensive weapons and thus be safer.

Such a missile defense would have three layers. The first, perhaps based in space, might attempt to aim laser beams at Soviet missiles moments after they take off. Then another system would attempt to hit any missiles that escaped the initial attack and knock them out in space before they could dispense their load of individual atomic warheads. Finally, a terminal defense around targets in the United States would attempt to knock out any warheads that survived.

[The newspaper Pravda said Thursday that the recent testing of a U.S. anti-satellite missile reduced the chances of reaching agreement over space weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.]

[The newspaper said the United States had taken an irresponsible step in testing the anti-satellite weapon over California last week. The U.S. missile, launched from an F-15 fighter, is designed to knock down enemy satellites.]

## Democrats React Warily to Reagan's Address

(Continued from Page 1)

appoint several Republican congressmen from the budget and tax committees and not just one.

The majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, will represent the House Democrats, and Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, the secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference, will represent those in the Senate.

If Mr. Reagan's proposal means "baulding the poor of America," the answer is no," Mr.

O'Neill said. "If the waste and blub and fat of the Pentagon is exempt, the answer is no."

In a coordinated response to Wednesday night's State of the Union address, Democrats ranging from candidates for the presidency to a farm family in Vine Grove, Kentucky, appeared on television to accuse Mr. Reagan of hiding economic and international problems under a blanket of rosy rhetoric.

A presidential hopeful, George

McGovern, said in a statement that "President Reagan spent the better part of the evening congratulating himself for problems he has made worse."

Several Democrats said that Mr. Reagan devoted only one paragraph of his 10-page speech to the U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

"The president who says 'America is back' still has U.S. troops in Lebanon," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut. "It's time to bring those Marines back."

Among other Democratic contenders for the presidency, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado compared Mr. Reagan to a juggler.

"He tries to keep our attention on his success so we won't notice the real failures," Mr. Hart said. "If you're a parent with a teen-ager, you may worry that your 17-year-old son might go to Lebanon instead of college next year."

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, campaigning in Boston, said Mr. Reagan had "profoundly misstated" the international situation.

"The fact is, the result of three years of this administration is that the world is more dangerous and not more safe," he said.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, campaigning in Atlanta, was one of several Democrats who said Mr. Reagan's speech reflected a basically unfair philosophy of government's role in society.

"In a real sense, it's another case of millions for the rich and a lecture on values for the poor, as if the poor are poor because of a crisis in their values," he said. "There was more of a commitment to getting scientists on their feet in space than getting the poor on their feet on Earth."

Congressional Democrats have made extensive plans to campaign

## Democrats Use Live TV To Counter Reagan Style

By Rudy Abramson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party countered President Ronald Reagan's assessment of the economy and world security with an \$80,000 television production that imitated the format of network news programs.

A Democratic official, who refused to be identified, acknowledged Wednesday afternoon that the party considered Mr. Reagan's talent as a television speaker a major political advantage.

In the previous two years, the Democrats had followed the president's address with a filmed program.

Their production Wednesday night was described as "state of the art television," with live studio interviews woven into taped interviews with a farm family in Kentucky, an unemployed Ohio steelworker, a family living adjacent to a toxic waste dump and a Nebraska gathering discussing Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

During a segment filmed at the University of Nebraska, a Missouri state senator, Harriet Woods, said that the "tragedy in Lebanon" has resulted in part because President Reagan ignored his military advisers in sending U.S. Marines there.

The governor of Massachusetts, Michael S. Dukakis, had the role of anchorman for interviews with prominent Democrats in a suburban Washington studio, among them six Democratic senators and six members of the House who passed up their chance to attend Mr. Reagan's speech to be ready for the television special.

All major networks scheduled the program, giving both the president and the Democrats a nationwide audience of an estimated 80 million viewers.

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## In U.S. Political Polls, Discrepancy Is Linked To Survey Procedures

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It may be early in the political year, but presidential polls are already getting difficult to follow.

President Ronald Reagan has a commanding lead of 48 percent to 32 percent over former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, according to a New York Times-CBS News poll that was conducted in mid-January and released Wednesday.

The president has only a slight lead of 49 percent to 46 percent over Mr. Mondale, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll taken in the same time period.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale are exactly even, at 45 percent each, according to a Gallup Poll done at about the same time.

The Post-ABC and Gallup results, in addition to being similar, are close to those of most other national polling organizations in recent weeks. Only one national polling organization — Decision Making Information, or DMI, which conducts surveys for Mr. Reagan — is said to have come up with findings similar to those of the Times-CBS poll.

Officials at three of the polling organizations involved said they believe the discrepancy is largely, if not entirely, due to one difference in polling procedures — the order in which the presidential matchup question is placed.

The Post-ABC poll and the Gallup Poll asked people to choose between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale toward the end of long interviews, after questions on several public policy issues. In the Times-

CBS poll, however, the presidential matchup was the second question asked, preceded only by an inquiry as to whether respondents were registered to vote.

DMI also is believed to have asked the presidential matchup question at the outset. Richard B. Wirthlin, the pollster who runs the company, could not be reached Wednesday to confirm that.

At the Gallup organization, Andrew Kohut, the president, said Wednesday that he was not surprised by the huge difference in findings.

"Reagan overwhelms the Democrats if the question is asked at the beginning," he said.

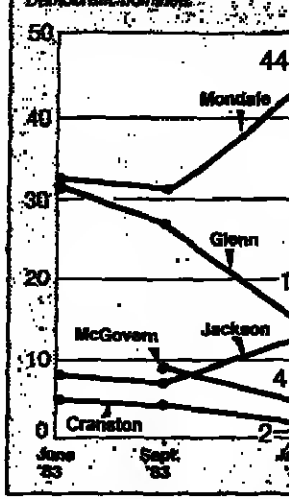
One reason, according to Mr. Kohut, is that Mr. Reagan is far more in the public eye than Mr. Mondale and the other Democratic candidates. It is natural, therefore, for some voters, especially those who do not pay much attention to public affairs, to say they are for Mr. Reagan if the matchup is asked at the beginning of an interview.

The Gallup and Post-ABC polls asked questions on the nation's economy, the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, events in Central America and other issues before presenting the presidential matchup questions. In Mr. Kohut's view and that of editors at The Times and The Post, such questions reminded respondents of national problems and therefore bolstered Mr. Mondale's showing.

In its report Wednesday, The Times noted that "the president's lead narrowed significantly among those who said they had been paying close attention to presidential

## Democrats Changing Views Of Major Candidates

Percentage of registered Democrats polled who preferred a particular candidate as the Democratic nominee.



politics. In that group, Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale by 46 to 41 percent," a finding much closer to those of Gallup and the Post-ABC poll.

Aside from the questions' placement order, part of the differences in the three polls may be accounted for by sampling error. Sampling error results from the people interviewed not being representative of the nation as a whole.

The Times-CBS poll also reported Mr. Reagan holding a 51 percent to 29 percent lead in a matchup against Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio. That, too, was close to what DMI is said to have found about a month ago, but far from the latest results by Gallup and the Post-ABC poll.

Gallup had Mr. Reagan and Mr. Glenn running even at 45 percent each; the Post-ABC poll had Mr. Reagan ahead by 50 percent to 41 percent.

## U.S., California City Agree on Plan For Desegregation Without Busing

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced an agreement with the school board of Bakersfield, California, to desegregate the city's public schools without mandatory busing. A U.S. official called it "a blueprint for desegregation in the future."

William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the lawsuit filed Wednesday — and settled by a consent decree that avoids trial of the case — was the first desegregation case initiated by the administration at the elementary or secondary school level.

The administration filed suit to desegregate public colleges in Alabama in July. It has participated in litigation to desegregate elementary and secondary schools in various cities, including St. Louis, Chicago and East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but those cases began before President Ronald Reagan took office.

The Justice Department and the Bakersfield City School District

proposed a consent decree that would avoid trial of the government's lawsuit alleging illegal discrimination by the city school authorities. Under the decree, Bakersfield will try to attract white students to predominantly black and Hispanic schools by establishing special programs in science, computer-assisted instruction and the creative and performing arts, as well as special classes for gifted and talented youngsters.

Four of the city's 25 elementary schools would become "magnet schools." Whites now account for no more than 8 percent of enrollment at any of the four schools. Previous administrations also supported the use of magnet schools, but often insisted that such voluntary means of desegregation be accompanied by court-ordered busing.

Mr. Reynolds said the Bakersfield agreement "is a blueprint for desegregation in the future without relying on mandatory busing, which does not work anywhere in a very meaningful way."

Under the agreement, Bakersfield would also expand its open

enrollment program to encourage the transfer of black and Hispanic students to two schools — where whites now account for about 80 percent of the enrollment.

The proposed consent decree was being filed in the U.S. District Court in Fresno, California, Mr. Reynolds said.

The requirements of the decree would end after three years if the city attained certain statistical goals for desegregating its schools or if it could show that it had made "good faith" efforts to do so.

The Bakersfield school board approved the terms of the agreement Tuesday night, according to James Y. Blanton, a spokesman for the board. Paul L. Cain, assistant superintendent of the Bakersfield City School District, said, "Philosophically, we are committed to making this plan work."

In the 1982-83 school year, Bakersfield, which is north of Los Angeles, had 18,194 students. Thirty-six percent of the students were Hispanic, 16 percent were black, 46 percent were non-Hispanic whites and 2 percent came from other racial groups.

## U.S. Mayors Complaining About Aid

### House Unit Hears Plea for Help for Emergency Shelters

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some of the nation's leading mayors, surrounded by hundreds of homeless persons in the District of Columbia's new shelter, have said at a House subcommittee hearing that hunger and homelessness are increasing in most major cities even though the unemployment rate is declining.

Demand for emergency food or shelter increased last year in 95 percent of the cities surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, despite an improving employment situation in 70 percent of the cities, according to a conference report.

In stating their annual plea for more federal aid Wednesday, the mayors used the basement of the capital's new 1,000-bed shelter in northwest Washington.

"You don't have to look around for the homeless," Mayor Marion Barry of Washington D.C. told the House Housing and Community Development subcommittee, which is headed by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas. "You can see them."

Governor Martin M. Chorn of New York said that for those who "dismiss the homeless as the temporary victim of economic forces, it will be easy to be optimistic this season."

"Never since the Great Depression have so many people been without homes," he said.

Mr. Cuomo said 60,000 persons were homeless in New York City and that others "are living in the gray area between homelessness and temporary shelter" or a night's lodging "in a flophouse."

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago said more than two weeks of subzero temperatures in the Middle West had caused much suffering in his city. He said shelters were full and that one center was turning away 40 women a day.

"They exist like the untouchables of Calcutta, sleeping in streets and alleys and abandoned automobiles," Mr. Washington said. He added that, "25,000 in just one city who have not even a ragged hut or camping tent to call their home is an indictment of us as a people."

The mayors, in urging Congress to approve \$200 million for emergency shelters, offered several reasons why most cities expected the problem to worsen this year despite less unemployment. Several blamed an increasing shortage of

low-income and public housing, cutbacks in food stamps and other federal nutrition programs and release of hundreds of thousands of patients from mental hospitals.

Two weeks ago, President Ronald Reagan's Task Force on Food Assistance reported that it had found no substantiation for "reports of rampant hunger" and little evidence of "widespread undernourishment."

The mayors' conference survey of 20 large cities found that food aid last year increased by an average of 71 percent, topped by a 250 percent increase in Seattle, while shelter and energy assistance increased by an average of 38 percent. Half of cities surveyed said they could not meet the demand for food, and half said they were forced to cut social services last year.

Mayor Federico Pena of Denver said that despite low unemployment his city has been unable to cope with the mentally ill and thousands of homeless job-seekers from other regions.

The mayor of New Orleans, Ernest Morial, said his city had no shelter for homeless families and must force them to split up.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Ronald Reagan Is Back

"America is back," Ronald Reagan tells us. Some people won't concede it ever went anywhere. But there is certainly political logic to the president's theme. At the end of three years in office, he asserts that his policies are now in place and that they all work nicely together and are having a beneficial effect. The Soviets know we mean business, he argues; the rest of the world also knows we're not wimps. America's economy is strong again. And so forth.

The theme has a certain inevitability to it. We will get around to the details in the days ahead, but there is one particular aspect of the Reagan State of the Union address that seems to us worth noting now. It is the president's elaborate gaffe about the horrendous deficit question. To be sure, there are the usual mini-outrages — for example, Mr. Reagan's harping on the need for constitutional amendments to accomplish the political-economic business he himself has largely shirked. And we are not fools enough to expect that Mr. Reagan's proposed negotiation with the opposition in Congress to reduce the deficit by \$100 billion over three years will go smoothly or quickly or, conceivably, even at all. But it is important to acknowledge that there seems to be some encouraging movement here.

Only a few days ago the president was letting it be known that he was not interested in the plans for a "down payment" on the deficit being proposed by Senator Robert Dole and others. Now he is. Ideally the administration would put forward its own specific version in the forthcoming budget of how that \$100-billion deficit reduction should be achieved. But, believing that this would merely be reject-

ed on the Hill and at the same time be politically costly in unpopular positions taken, the administration has chosen to invite this bipartisan negotiation. The implicit premise that Mr. Reagan and the people on the Hill have something to negotiate about may be small progress, but it is progress. It at least gives an opening to those in Congress who have spent the past two years trying to engage the president's attention on the central dilemma.

Looking to the longer term, the president has opened up an intriguing if slightly wispy prospect. He continues to reject suggestions to raise taxes in the present circumstances, but he is now ready to entertain plans to restore the revenue base if it could be done by tax reform. A lot of presidents have talked about that, of course. But Mr. Reagan has an advantage, if he wants it, over them: the idea of making the tax system simpler and fairer has gained a lot of support in Congress over the past couple of years. It has done so, we note sourly, partly because the 1981 tax bill — which Mr. Reagan sponsored and which, alas, many Democrats helped the Republicans to pass — brought the system to such an absurd and costly place.

We are too wary to want to overstate Mr. Reagan's commitment to undoing that damage. But we do think it fair to point out that he seems at last to be joining the ranks of those troubled enough about the mountainous federal deficit to want to do something serious about it. That would have been his position on such a deficit before he came to office. We don't know about America, but it does look to us as if Ronald Reagan might be back.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## More Cancer From Food

A crisis is mounting over EDB, the cancer-causing pesticide whose residues appear to be a substantial part of America's food. The cause of the crisis is not ignorance; the danger of EDB has been known since 1974. The cause is 10 years of government foot-dragging.

EDB, or ethylene dibromide, presents a problem of disturbing dimensions. The Environmental Protection Agency says that it is the most potent carcinogen it has ever tested. A lifetime of exposure to EDB-tainted food, the agency now estimates, would cause cancer in three of every 1,000 people.

Exposure may have been considerable. Available since 1948, the pesticide has been used to fumigate stored grain, milling machinery, citrus fruits and the soil in which citrus fruits are grown. The EPA estimates that more than half of America's grain stockpile may be tainted. The chemical has been found in flour and cake mixes on supermarket shelves. It breaks down in cooking, but the destruction may not always be complete.

Florida, after discovering EDB in its drinking water, decided last month to recall all food products containing detectable amounts. Other states, in a quandary as to whether they should follow suit, are pressing the EPA to set a permissible safe level for EDB in food.

The agency's present administrator, William Ruckelshaus, faces a tough decision. If he settled on the same low level that Florida chose — one part of EDB per billion parts of food — that could trigger huge recalls, havoc in the grain export trade and perhaps destruction of much of the nation's stored grain. He

will surely choose a more selective policy, perhaps removing only those products likely to be most heavily contaminated. But the data he would like to have are lacking, and pressure mounts for a quick response.

How did the government get into so tight a spot? The law regulating pesticides is impossibly cumbersome. The National Cancer Institute first reported EDB as a potent carcinogen in 1974, yet procedural arguments with manufacturers and users dragged on for six years.

By 1980 the EPA had decided to cancel certain uses of the pesticide, but its interest evaporated when Ronald Reagan became president. Under his first administrator, Anne Burford, the agency's pesticide staff was cut and EDB was shunted off for another round of review. Had Mrs. Burford acted then, and had the Reagan administration resisted pressure from citrus growers and Florida congressmen, a start could have been made on phasing out EDB gradually, without creating so much anxiety and the possibility of huge losses. Even when the necessary decisions on EDB are finally made, it will take four years for the tainted grain to work through the system.

Even if the present levels of EDB turn out to be harmless, as is to be hoped, the administration will have to give urgent attention to the pesticide laws. The Agriculture Department should also address the more basic problem of how to minimize farmers' reliance on pesticides. A risk of so pervasive a contamination of food and water is one that no government should ever have incurred.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Israel, Jordan, the West Bank

Jordan, Egypt and — give or take an ambiguity — Yasser Arafat are moving toward a position from which they could negotiate with Israel about the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There is no positive sign of similar movement on the Israeli side, although there are negative signs that Israel might not remain rigid. The settlements program remains as much as ever an article of faith of the Likud government, but that government is shaky and in any case cannot afford to bulldoze shacks into the occupied territories at the reckless pace of the past few years.

Any Israeli government has hanging over it the Reagan plan's insistence, as the first requirement, that the settlements program should be halted, and the Reagan plan is the least that any Arab consortium could accept. (Even then, it would need cosmetic treatment so that it did not appear a wholly American-dictated settlement.) The second requirement is the federation of the West Bank with Jordan. What would be the status in such a federation of the settlements already there? Arabs are inclined to say that if they remained they would be under Jordanian and not Israeli law. If negotiations ever reach such a stage as that, then the peace will be half won.

— The Guardian (London).

### An Iranian View of Morocco

The pages of history have begun turning in favor of the oppressed people of Morocco. The recent revolt accounted to the first setback the king of Morocco has received in the aftermath of the Islamic conference (held last week in Casablanca), but coming events will show that it is by no means the last.

— Kayhan International (Tehran), which quoted Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mussavi as saying the situation in Morocco reminded him "of the last days of the Shah."

### But Not at Koreans' Expense

Security in Europe is unquestionably interrelated with that in Asia, especially in Northeast Asia. We cannot but be concerned about the Soviet's conspicuous redeployment of armaments to the Far East in recent years. All this naturally keeps us watching closely the developments in the superpowers' talks.

Our hope is that an effort to reduce arms will be translated into reality, thus easing tension on the Korean peninsula. In this respect, we welcome any progress in the disarmament talks in Europe, but not at the expense of security in Northeast Asia.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

## FROM OUR JAN. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: King Peter 'Unable to Sleep'

VIENNA — The Serbian press is nothing if not enterprising from a personal point of view. The "Ozina" publishes the following: "King Peter for months past has been unable to sleep, as each evening the ghost of the murdered King Alexander appears before him. In spite of the special order that all the passages of the Konak should be kept lit all night, nothing has changed. Any day-laborer is happier than the king who has a murder to his account. In Belgrade a strong anti-regicide movement exists. King Peter and the regicides have informed the Austro-Hungarian Legation that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be accepted if the Dual Monarchy will support the present dynasty."

### 1934: Scandals on Welfare Island

NEW YORK — The Welfare Island prison was visited by a sensational raiding party under the orders of Mayor LaGuardia's new correction commissioners, and conditions were reported which caused the prison to be called the worst in America. Social outcasts mingled freely with the more normal prisoners while under the "big shots" lived in ease and luxury, even making occasional trips to Manhattan to attend to dubious business. The district attorney said that fully 1,400 prisoners had been virtually starving while 200 lived on the fat of the land. He disclosed that in order for inmates to cook in their rooms the delicacies stolen and bartered for drugs, all the books of the prison library had been used for fuel.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter H. Thayer.

Managing Dir.: U.S.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Telex: 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 873301126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$180 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## This Is No Time to Economize on Help for Africa

By John C. Danforth

The writer is a Republican senator from Missouri who has just returned from a fact-finding tour of several African countries.

WASHINGTON — American politicians argue about the extent of hunger in the United States, but for Africa there can be no debate. No food has reached the drought-stricken, guerrilla-plagued settlement of Changanini, Mozambique, since November.

The people are eating leaves from the trees, roots and cashew nuts, and the results are predictable. One need not be a physician to diagnose starvation: emaciated bodies, distended bellies, discolored hair and haunting eyes are symptoms anyone can recognize.

As of last week, such aid as has arrived from international donors was sporadic and unsupervised. Unlike the case of the Thai-Cambodian border in 1979, volunteers from organizations such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services or World Vision had not yet arrived.

Elsewhere in Africa the combined efforts of donor countries and private voluntary organizations have averted widespread starvation. A three-year drought in the Sahel has created desolation. One drives for miles through a land with no ground cover and scattered scrub trees to the dead, shriveled village of Mafre, Senegal. No rain has fallen for more than a year. No crop has been produced.

Once the villagers owned 300 head of cattle. Now they own six. Of 40 families that lived in Mafre several years ago, only five remain. They are hanging on with cash and in-kind gifts sent by relatives who have gone to hard-pressed Dakar in search of jobs.

One of the most generous statements I have ever heard was made to me by Mafre's village elder: "We don't have much to offer, but you are welcome to stay the night."

In the immediate future, conditions in Africa can only get worse. Even in the unlikely event that drought ended immediately, months would pass before a new crop could be harvested. Meanwhile, the United States, always generous with food aid, will be called upon to do more. Mozambique must be addressed as an immediate crisis, requiring on-site personnel and a systematic effort to get food to the hungry on a predictable schedule.

The Reagan administration's expected request for a supplemental appropriation to increase food aid to Africa should be acted on by Congress on a priority basis. While any call for more spending will be subjected to careful scrutiny, a relatively modest increase in the commitment to Africa can help that continent survive the present crisis.

But what of the long run? Food aid can meet a crisis. It can keep people alive who otherwise would perish. It can sustain refugees in Sudan or help Senegal survive a drought. But food aid, by itself, does not help countries become self-sufficient. It does not help them solve the long-term problem of feeding growing populations on land that, by any standard, is unproductive.

When traveling in Africa, one looks for some light at the end of what appears to be an endless tunnel of food dependency. There is in fact an occasional glimmer.

In Somalia a team from the University of

Wyoming is working on new methods of growing sorghum in an arid climate. The team believes that production can be doubled by introducing relatively modest changes in the timing and density of planting.

In Senegal a major international effort has begun to irrigate the Senegal River basin. Many express the need for more research into improved seeds suitable for dry-land agriculture and for better extension services to teach African farmers new techniques.

While I flew at a low altitude over Somalia, it appeared to these untrained eyes that much could be done to bring under production fertile but undeveloped river valleys.

To develop Africa's resources and move it toward self-sufficiency would require long-term commitments by donor countries, and would be far more expensive than shipping in food aid. Irrigation is especially costly, however, in places such as Senegal it offers the best hope of increased production.

But the only alternative to development assistance is a continent that will forever live from hand to mouth and forever be dependent on the generosity of others.

Budget difficulties have forced Americans to question all forms of government spending, including development assistance. Unfortunately, this budgetary restraint has resulted in a deep cut in the American commitment to the one program that has been the most help

in developing countries and through which we can best influence contributions from other donor nations — the World Bank's International Development Association.

My own view is that development assistance for Africa should be increased, but that it should not be squandered. Whatever investment we intend to make in Africa could easily be wasted by spreading our resources too thin on a host of minor projects in a host of unpromising countries. It would be better to target our efforts — to do a few things well.

A key to effective targeting is to concentrate our development assistance on a limited number of countries that would make the best use of America's investment.

After gaining independence in the past quarter of a century or so, some African countries looked to the east, adopting the Soviet model of state farms and collective farms with no meaningful role for the individual farmer. As Somalia and Mozambique are beginning to realize, such a model has not worked in the Soviet Union and it cannot work elsewhere. While I do not believe that food aid should be conditioned on the political or economic philosophy of the recipient, development assistance is a different matter.

To offer food to hungry people is a matter of principle. To offer development assistance to a country whose own policies discourage production is to pour water into the sand. For the sake of food production, and not to make a philosophical point, America should direct development assistance to those countries whose governments do not control farming.

— The Washington Post.

## Peace in the Middle East? High Obstacles Remain

By Barry Rubin

WASHINGTON — Wishful thinking is a powerful force in shaping American perceptions of the Middle East. Every hint of PLO temperance, Syrian flexibility or Jordanian willingness to join negotiations with Israel is misread as a promise of imminent breakthrough. Talk last week about negotiations between Yasser Arafat, Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein was no exception.

The political situation has changed significantly in the last 18 months. The PLO's schisms and its conflict with radical Syria open prospects for Jordanian diplomatic initiatives and possible PLO cooperation in negotiations about the Reagan plan, which in September 1982 proposed a West Bank-Jordan federation and real Arab recognition of Israel.

King Hussein recently reconvened Parliament, which includes West Bank representatives, staking his claim to a role in the West Bank's future. President Mubarak still tells Arab audiences to accept Israel and refuses to repeal Camp David or accept a watered-down version of the Reagan plan. West Bank Palestinian mayors ask for quiet meetings with Israeli opposition leaders.

Yet obstacles are created by divisions among Arabs.

The PLO hopes to rebuild relations with Syria. Mr. Arafat's recent meeting with Mr. Mubarak showed Damascus that the PLO can move toward Syria's enemies, Egypt and Jordan — and may make an alliance with them unless Damascus keeps open a chance for reconciliation.

Syria will oppose the Reagan plan with all its might for one simple reason: Damascus will never countenance giving the West Bank and the Palestinian card to its rival, Jordan.

Mr. Arafat must deal with three opposing or potentially dissident PLO factions: the pro-Syrians, the so-called "neutrals" tilting toward Damascus (some of whom claim to be "Marxists") and the "loyal opposition" so far still in his camp. He goes too far in allying with Egypt and Jordan, much less making peace with Israel, the "loyal opposition" will desert him and the "neutrals" will go completely over to Syria.

Mr. Arafat does not trust Jordan any more than he trusts Syria, and he wants to avoid dependence on Cairo

and Amman just as he wants to keep his distance from Damascus. Any confederation with Jordan would allow King Hussein to dominate the PLO and destroy Mr. Arafat's chances for an independent state.

Close Soviet ties with the "neutrals" and the leader of the "loyal opposition," Abu Iyad, who favors offering Moscow a base in any Palestinian state, suggest that the Kremlin has abandoned Mr. Arafat or may do so if he accepts an American plan.

King Hussein's brave call for Arab decisions by consensus rather than unanimity is unlikely to change the basic fact of Arab politics: The radicals can block any moderate initiative and arouse the Arab public with demagoguery and subversion.

Jordan and the PLO clearly want to use each other in a diplomatic dance. They might agree on general principles, but it is doubtful they will go to the negotiating table. More likely is another round of headlines followed by postreasons, obfuscation and no real progress. When that happens, many people will be tempted to blame the United States.

Certainly the Reagan administration has made more than its share of errors, but in the end American leverage is limited and the real obstacles to progress are on the ground.

Those who believe that an act of American will is sufficient to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict often call on Washington to press Jerusalem. Certainly the Israeli government wants to keep the West Bank, and it has popular support for that policy — largely because those favoring temporary and permanent occupation are skeptical about Arab intentions. Nothing that Washington can do will change this attitude. Only a clear and unequivocal Arab commitment to peace can move Israel toward the possibility of compromise.

What are the chances of that? Neither American aid nor Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon can push Jordan to make such an offer.

Finally, as always, King Hussein and Mr. Arafat will be hostage to the politics of the Arab world.

The writer is a senior fellow at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I write following the settlement of my libel action against the IHT, in respect of an article headed "Uganda Sinking Ever Deeper Into Corruption and Chaos" published on June 2, 1982, and written by Robert T. Fowers, to make clear my position on the allegations made against me.

I was accused of corruption, both in relation to having established for myself by the use of armed soldiers a monopoly for the sale in Kampala of "matoko" (great bananas, which are a staple food in Uganda) and in relation to the importation of luxury goods. Furthermore, it was suggested that I had misled President Obote as to alleged army atrocities.

As you know, I have always made it clear that these allegations are totally denied:

(1) I have never sold bananas at all — still less used government troops, or other personnel, for that purpose.

(2) I have never profited, directly or indirectly, from the sale of such bananas. The policy of selling bananas in Kampala from trucks, guarded by police, was instituted in December 1979 by the government as a means of supplementing supplies of food to the capital and to help keep down its price. Nor was there any question of a monopoly. Other traders have always been free to sell bananas in Kampala, and have in fact done so throughout.

(3) I have never been involved, directly or indirectly, in the importation or sale of luxury (or, for that matter, any other) goods. Nor has my wife or any member of my family.

(4) I have never been involved in any conduct incompatible with public office. Moreover, I have always been scrupulous to avoid any involvement in activities, business or otherwise, which could be construed in any way as corrupt.

(5) I have never misled the president about incidents involving either guerrillas or soldiers. It has been one

of our major concerns, since taking office, to restore law and order to Uganda. It is a firm policy to bring any misconduct on the part of Ugandan soldiers to light, so that accusations properly brought can be tried according to law and the guilty punished.

(6) Late in the day certain new allegations were made against me in court, to the effect that I had a mistress in Nakulabye, and also to the effect that I had a financial interest in various shops in Uganda, which were receiving special treatment as to the importation of luxury goods as a result of my personal influence. These too are completely unfounded. I have no financial or other interest in any shops in Uganda, and I did not have a mistress in Nakulabye or anywhere else.

These allegations have caused the gravest embarrassment not only to myself but to the government and people of Uganda at a time when every effort is being made to restore a sound social and economic climate. In this context the standing and authority of the government in the eyes of the international community, and financial institutions generally, is vital. This is the main reason why I felt it necessary to bring the libel action.

On page 2 of this issue the terms of settlement are reported. I regard this settlement as a clear vindication of my reputation, and I now regard the matter as closed. The damages will go to two Ugandan primary schools.

PAULO MUWANGA, Vice-President, Uganda.

Editorial note: The International Herald Tribune acknowledges that the article written by Robert T. Fowers of the Los Angeles Times about Mr. Muwanga published on June 2, 1982, and to which Mr. Muwanga has objected contained allegations which Mr. Fowers failed to substantiate.



## Reagan: The Foreign Policy Record

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — With President Reagan's super-Sunday upon us, the bookmakers tell you believe that the game is all but over. But economic improvement frees more voters to give added weight to war and peace, and polls show that with Mr. Reagan the "war" issue dies hard. Also, the unpredictability of events and the inherent difficulty of controlling the forces at work in the conduct of foreign policy — as Jimmy Carter would agree.

Mr. Carter had a command of the complexities, but he was unable to deal with the Iranian hostage crisis or halt the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. And yet it is instructive to compare Mr. Reagan's record of achievement in foreign policy at this stage in his term with Mr. Carter's.

Heading into his fourth year, Mr. Carter could claim the substance of a Panama Canal treaty; the Camp David accords; the SALT-2 agreement on strategic arms control; a deal with NATO allies for deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe if agreement to limit the deployment of these weapons on both sides of the line could not be reached with the Soviet Union; "normalization" arrangements with China which required Mr. Carter to come to grips with the Taiwan question.

You could argue the merits of these accomplishments — but President Ronald Reagan doesn't. After a wobbly start, he has followed the logic of

"normalization," and will follow it further with a visit to China in April. After waffling a year and a half, he produced his Middle East "initiative," building on Camp David. And he has adhered to SALT-2's terms.

What, over a comparable stretch, has Mr. Reagan wrought on his own? My catalog of conservative claims begins with an assertion by William Safire that when future historians are asked what were Mr. Reagan's "major foreign policy achievements," they will reply: "The Reaganans torpedoed the Law of the Sea treaty and then stepped the Third World by announcing the U.S.'s intention to pull out of UNESCO."

The liberation of Grenada is on most conservative lists of blows struck for freedom by the Reagan administration. But the Grenada threat was scarcely on the level with the ones the Reagan administration sees in Nicaragua or El Salvador, and the most that anybody could say after three years of the Reagan treatment is that both conflicts are in stalemate with no end in sight.

A collection of interviews with leading conservatives conducted by Heritage Foundation's Richard V. Allen, for a brief time Mr. Reagan's first national security adviser, and Howard Phillips, the national director of the Conservative Caucus,

also singling out the refusal to sign the Law of the Sea treaty, which was an international effort to regulate the exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources in a way conservative critics felt would socialize the sea floor.

William Rusher, publisher of National Review, credited the Reagan administration not only for fueling the "contras" insurgency in Nicaragua (which it acknowledges) but for equipping Afghan freedom fighters, South African raids into Angola and Mozambique and "activity" along the Thai-Cambodian border, for none of which the administration claims responsibility.

For his part, the president argues that he has rebuilt American defenses; that "we are safer now"; that "our commitment to defend our values" has never been clearer. Maybe so. But not even The Great Communicator may be able to make the American public believe what his eye beholds — as U.S. "commitments" to Lebanon and Central America are blurred by congressional debate.

The Soviets, moreover, will have to agree with President Reagan that 1984 is "a year of opportunity for peace," if there is to be movement on nuclear arms control. And the Soviets will have something to say, as well, about whether Central America or Lebanon may not wind up by next November as Ronald Reagan's "Afghanistan" or "Iran."

— The Washington Post.

## Not Only Laid-Back but Unpredictable

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "We have found the truth, and the truth makes no sense," says Father Brown in one of G.K. Chesterton's tales. He might have been talking about the Reagan administration. Between its policies and its successes there runs no connecting tissue. So uncertainties gather as the announcement of the decision on a second term nears.

A dramatic account of economic performance dominated the first three years of the Reagan presidency. Inflation, which had reached 13 percent under Jimmy Carter, plummeted to under 4 percent last year. A long and deep recession gave way to a brisk recovery. Now almost every institution in the economy — including the banks, the auto companies, the communications industry and the airlines — is quick with change. But who is the parent of that change?

The claims of the Federal Reserve Board brook no doubt. Chairman Paul Volcker initiated, in October 1979, the squeezing down on money supply that brought record interest rates, bankruptcies galore and hard times. In July 1982 he initiated the relaxation which touched off first a stock market boom and then the surge in housing and consumer spending that has put the American economy where it is today.

The Reagan administration, to be sure, did its bit. Tax cuts put into people's pockets some of the money that went into heavy consumer buying. But a consequence of slashing the revenue base is super-deficits stretching into the indefinite future. Deficit spending, in other words, was the main contribution to recovery made by the administration. But that old Keynesian stimulus is not exactly what Ronald Reagan intended.

A second contribution arises from a string of gestures. President Reagan was gallant after the assassination attempt; bold in denouncing the airline controllers' strike; calm in dropping Secretary of State Alexander Haig; decisive in seizing the moment to move on Grenada. By these actions he fortified confidence. America feels much better about itself now than it did in 1980.

But the gestures have been truly gestures — one-shot responses to particular situations. They reflect superb political instincts, but they are not rooted in policy. On the contrary, they are rooted in circumstance. They go hand-in-hand with a negative view of government and a carelessness about its highest responsibilities.

The carelessness shows itself mainly in the foreign policy. The first two national security advisers in the Reagan administration, Richard Allen and William Clark, could have been given that post only on the theory that it didn't matter much.

The president constantly says things about the Russians that enrage them to the point of doing Moscow's work. It is typical that in an interview with The Washington Post last week he added a new item to the cracks about the "evil empire" and the propensity to "lie and cheat." In response to a question premised on a moderation of his language, Mr. Reagan cited what he called "Lenin's famous line that treaties are like pie crusts — they're made to be broken." Even if Lenin said it, which seems to be doubtful, a serious statesman does not repeat it in public.

Inattention characterizes the Reagan attitude on arms control. The president has never bothered to control the hawks inside his administration. He let them spoil the promising opening made by Paul Nitze in the famous "walk in the woods." Even now, while troling for an accord with Russia, he lets the hawks surface cheating charges and a new "Star Wars" defense that work strongly against an agreement.

The U.S. Marines went to Lebanon largely on the motion of Ambassador Philip Habib, the president's personal envoy, who made far-reaching commitments. At the time Mr. Reagan was looking the other way. Now he says, "We cannot simply withdraw militarily without raising questions about the U.S. commitment."

But the insouciance does not begin at the water's edge. Mini-scandals have tarred the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department, the National Security Council, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Synfuels Corporation and the U.S. Information Agency.

The president seems not to care. When a family friend tapes telephone conversations without notice, Mr. Reagan kisses off the breach of honor as a lapse in memory. By negligence, the Reagan administration has conferred upon Washington not a touch of class but a touch of sleaze.

Ronald Reagan is not just a laid-back Californian. His stake is in the pieties — of the Hollywood sentimentalists — of the American system. Far more than any other president in modern times, or even in the dim past, he is a creature of circumstance. So there is no way to figure the future under Mr. Reagan. America approaches a second term blind.

— Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



January 27, 1984

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## A Classic of Art Nouveau

by R.W. Apple Jr.

**B**RUSSELS — "They tell us we're difficult," said the tall, courtly old man in his slow, precise French, "and it's true. It's true because we have no money, and our consciences do not permit us to accept mediocre things."

His name is Louis Witterman-de Camps. He and his wife, Berthe, are couturiers, specializing in haute couture and bridal dresses for the Belgian bourgeoisie. But their grand passion in life is Art Nouveau, in particular the work of the Belgian architect Victor Horta (1861-1947), and it is to their passion and their passion

alone that the world owes the preservation and restoration of Horta's masterpiece, the Hôtel Solvay in Brussels.

Horta built the Hôtel Solvay on the fashionable Avenue Louise between 1894 and 1903 for Ernest Solvay, who earned a fortune from his invention of a process to make sodium carbonate from common salt. His client gave him a free hand, down to the smallest details, such as the house number, 224, in tendril-like digits, carved into the stone, with a little roof above the number to make sure that the city's omnipresent rains didn't wash it away over the decades.

The Solvay family lived there for more than 50 years, but by the 1960s they were ready to sell. The Belgian government wasn't interested. Horta's reputation was in eclipse, with the leading local architect of the day describing him derisively as "the inventor of the noodle style." Experts advised against any attempt to preserve the mansion, with its audaciously convoluted wrought-iron staircase, its innovative handling of the flow of air and light, its radically open floor plan, its glowing stained glass, its sunny pointillist murals by Theo van Rysselberghe.

It seemed that the place would be demolished, like two of Horta's other Brussels buildings, his 1902 Auboeq house and his Maison du Peuple, built in 1899 as headquarters for the Belgian Workers Party, or at best mangled, like the celebrated Wolters jewelry shop, whose 1905 furnishings were ripped out to make way for a bank's computers. The Wittermans were outraged that a prosperous society like Belgium's refused to spend money to keep something so precious, but they finally concluded, as Witterman says with disgust, that "when people are crazy, it doesn't matter how rich the country is." They decided to buy the Hôtel Solvay — the Solvays threw in furniture and pictures for almost nothing — and to try to do themselves what other people would not.

Until 1980, they were alone. They spent "several million francs," hundreds of thousands of dollars, of their own money on repairs, until they finally persuaded Intercom, a Belgian company, to spend a great deal more to complete the restoration of the principal rooms. Now Intercom has dropped out and the two couturiers are hoping against hope that someone in the United States will come for-



A bronze door handle, left, and a curvilinear wood capital.



From "Victor Horta, 1861-1947."

Continued on page 8

## Devising a Gentle Diversion

by Elaine Davenport

**L**ONDON — "It's rather a sort of British thing," says John Grant, the new editor of The Times crossword puzzle — the most famous example of its kind in the world. "There is always the desire in this country for the witty, urbane, almost genteel sort of diversion — for the gifted amateur, not the professional."

Very British, too, was the change in editors in the fall — the first for 18 years — making Grant only the fourth person to reign over this national institution since it began in 1930. The names of the first editors were

word," says Grant. "Does it make into an easy anagram? Is there a literary association? A quotation? A trick? How devious can you make it? Writing a clue is very much like conjuring. You try to distract the solver's mind so that he follows one arm while you're doing something else with the other."

But the solver must, above all, be entertained. "It is not our aim to show how clever we are and provide puzzles that nobody can solve," says Grant. "It would be nice for the average reader to finish one puzzle a week and to have a good run for his money on the others. What I would like him to say is, 'Gosh, I couldn't get 1. Across yesterday and when I saw the answer I kicked myself!'"

For the thousands who participate daily in this exercise, the crossword becomes a passion. Sir Winston Churchill was reported to have almost missed a cabinet meeting while pondering a stubborn clue. And Montague James, a former provost of Eton College, is said to have completed the crossword while his breakfast egg boiled — and he did not, it was added, like his egg hard-boiled.

For others, equally passionate, such speed detracts from the enjoyment of a leisurely form of mental exercise. One such aficionado quipped characteristically of the Eton provost, "While the school may have been Eton, I am sure the egg wasn't."

Grant gets about a dozen letters a week from crossword fans wanting to discuss one clue or another. Recent correspondence queried "gold ball" as an acceptable answer, but because it appears in one of the three approved dictionaries — the Concise Oxford, the Chambers Twentieth Century and the Collins English — Grant could mount a defense.

"More interestingly," says Grant, "a reader wrote me a clue at 4. Down, which was 'two-fold artistic achievement.' The answer was 'uprighty' and the reader said that it is surely a three-fold artistic achievement since it is a picture with three panels, two of which fold over the center. I wrote back that it had three panels but two folds so it was indeed a two-fold artistic achievement."

Grant thrives on the correspondence, and always writes back, in longhand. "They're a very nice lot," he says. "My secretary used to say they were the nicest of all our readers — always terribly polite and helpful. It would be like smacking a pet dog not to write back. The only snag is that you get letters again from them. It's a bloody nuisance."

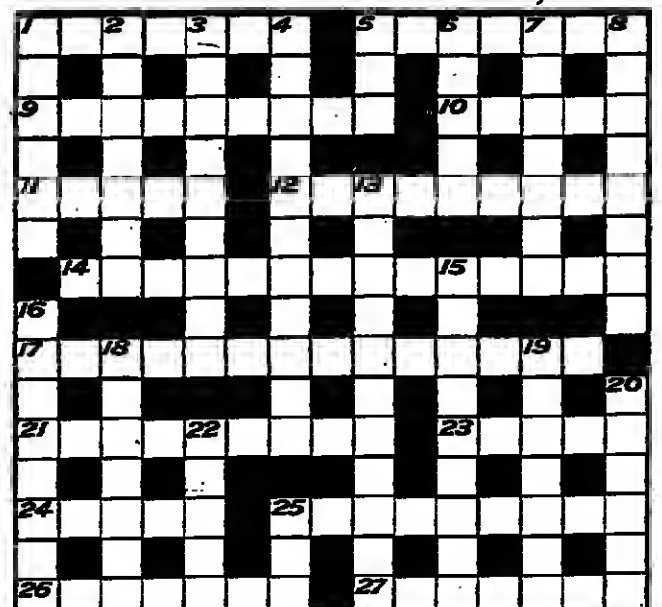
Getting something wrong is a constant worry for Grant, although it hasn't happened to him yet. Grant's predecessor, Akenhead, remembers the wrath of the faithful when the word venomous was inadvertently spelled "venomous." "That was a howler," says Akenhead. "I felt as though the bottom had fallen out of the crossword business and my own career as editor." A previous editor once misspelled Rossetti (Dante Gabriel) with just one "s."

The enduring popularity of The Times crossword puzzle has been remarked on ever since it was moved to the back page in 1947 and readers rejoiced that they no longer had to even open the paper to get at their favorite sport. And since 1970 The Times Crossword Championship has been run. Last year, out of the thousands of entries, there were 2,000 correct solutions. An eliminator puzzle was compiled to get the numbers down, and the final was held in London following regional runoffs in Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol and London.

The winner for the seventh time was Dr. John Sykes, an editor in the dictionary department of the Oxford University Press. Indeed, he reportedly declines to enter some years in order to give others a chance. He does the crossword so fast that from time to time he is invited on television or radio to perform.

But whether done fast or slow, the Times crossword is an integral part of life in Britain. "There is a special type of circuitous reasoning necessary to conquer the cryptic," says Grant. "But, of course, the British are very accustomed to this type of thinking anyway."

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,343



- ACROSS
- 1 State subsidy for a tramp (7).
  - 5 Back between articles, I keep on of the Middle East (7).
  - 9 Somehow reckon without showing disgust for a hooligan (5-4).
  - 10 Wind — first of scale eight, perhaps (5).
  - 11 An aptitude for gathering money in (5).
  - 12 Help conceal some active in (9).
  - 5 Two and two put together here (3).
  - 6 Girl put up something of value (5).
  - 7 National team — rhymester's back in it (7).
  - 8 In these times turn down, say, a... (4).
  - 13 ... girl to lay me down and see for (5,6).
  - 15 Delayed recovery on one side (9), offering about... and... (10).



Peter Viertel.

## At Home in American Skin

**P**ARIS — The scene is Marbella today; no longer an unspoiled expatriate's dream but a promoter's paradise full of shady people, faulty showers and traffic jams. The novel, "American Skin," will be published by Houghton Mifflin on March 5.

The faulty showers are a giveaway that the author is an American. The fact that the narrator, David Brandt, speaks of women's figures, rather than their bodies, suggests a courtliness from another day. The book is by Peter Viertel and its implicit theme is you can't go home again.

"You're always nostalgic for the land of

## MARY BLUME

your youth — not *pro patria* but for the land as it was. And when you go back, it's all changed," Viertel says. "Finally you belong in your own skin."

At one point Brandt wishes that instead of coming to Europe in the 1950s to have fun, he had stayed in California and become rich. Sometimes, Viertel has the same wish.

"Someone once said that if you don't have \$1 million by the time you're 40, you're either stupid or exceptionally unlucky. You can't have everything," he adds. "I've had a very varied and amusing life, if not a productive one."

Viertel lives in Klostern and Marbella with his wife, the actress Deborah Kerr, whom he met while they were working on a film in Vienna in 1958. He is not unlike the hero of "American Skin" — a displaced American, a nice guy and a charmer whom men like and women fall for. His friend for 40 years, Irwin Shaw, says the new book is about the nature of love and sin; Viertel adds that it is about the unpleasant consequences of getting what you most wanted, which suggests a slightly puritanical twist. "I am a pleasure-loving puritan," he says.

Born in Dresden in 1920, Viertel was the son of a distinguished poet and man of the theater, Berthold Viertel, and Salka Viertel, an actress who, after the family moved to California in 1927, became a screenwriter for and a friend of Greta Garbo and the leading hostess for the Germans who had fled Hitler. Brecht and Thomas Mann were often around, and young Peter played pingpong with Arnold Schoenberg. He found Garbo fun and good-looking but otherwise was not impressed.

"I was anxious to be an American," The English emigre writer Christopher Isherwood,

who had based his main character in "Prater Violette" on Berthold Viertel, was a friend and an influence on Peter. "The Central Europeans were much older," he says.

He wrote his first novel, "The Canyon," at 18, served with the Marines in the Pacific and then with the OSS in Europe. For some time he has been trying to write a novel about World War II and the postwar period, "a novel of the guilt you feel to the people you used to be the war." He says he wrote "American Skin" as a way out of this block. "I had a feeling I should write about countries I enjoy."

He began enjoying France and Spain right after the war. In 1949 Ernest Hemingway, whom Viertel had met three years earlier in Sun Valley, took him around his Paris haunts. A few years later, they went to Madrid.

"It was the first time he had been there since the Civil War. He was always a romantic character, he thought the police would be waiting for him at the border. No one was."

"He was an adorable man to me at that time. He was so interested, or pretended to be," he says. "He was also an inspiration to an expatriate writer. Getting to know Hemingway and having him show you around made you feel the dedication he had." Viertel says. "When you leave home the new place has to feed you as a writer."

The expatriates of the 1920s hung around Montparnasse and knew the model Kiki, Jimmy the barman and Hemingway. Viertel's crowd in the 1950s hung around the Champs Elysees and knew the model Bettina, Georges of the Ritz and Hemingway.

"People didn't want to be Hemingway since he reappeared on the scene quite frequently," Viertel says. "The instinct was to enjoy yourself, to make up for lost time. Their café was the Alexandre, on Avenue George V, their nightclub Carrière on Rue François I, where there was no cover charge at the bar and where they would be asked to sit at tables if the club was empty 'to dress up the place.' Everyone wore a necktie, even at lunchtime. The only one who tried consciously to imitate Hemingway was the late James Jones. Viertel says, and he didn't succeed."

"Jimmy never learned the language; Hemingway spoke good French though with a terrible accent."

Everyone was trying to earn a living. Viertel's crowd even included a businessman, Arthur Stanton, whom the others called *le jeune commerçant*. The nucleus, in addition to Viertel and Stanton, was the playwright Arthur Laurents, Irwin Shaw and the photographer Robert Capa. Except for Shaw, they lived in a cheap hotel on Rue Copernic and Capa was

their leader. "He had what they now call charisma," Viertel says. "Everyone loved him so much that no one could envy him."

Shaw, according to Viertel, is writing a novel about Americans in Paris in the 1950s. "Art Buchwald in his strange way caught the feeling of emigrants in Paris with pieces like the Thanksgiving Day piece. Irwin will catch it, Jimmy didn't."

Viertel was involved in many American films that were shot abroad. His first important screenplay was for "Decision Before Dawn" (1951), directed by Anatole Litvak, another member of the group. Viertel also wrote the script for "The Sun Also Rises" (during filming he and Richard Zanuck introduced surfing to Biarritz) and worked with Hemingway on "The Old Man and the Sea."

He collaborated on the script of "The African Queen" but withdrew his name when he became fed up with John Huston's obsession with shooting an elephant rather than making a film. He wrote his best-known novel, "White Hunter, Black Heart," about the experience.

Life was glamorous. Viertel followed the bulls every year in Pamplona and, to use his devious word, romanced noted beauties. While working on a film in Switzerland, he discovered an unknown village named Klostern and bought a small house there.

His friends and a flock of movie stars followed. Several Americans abroad in the 1950s settled in Switzerland for tax reasons. "It was actually L. B. Barker who said to me, 'You must be very rich' and explained it to me," Viertel says. "It was a revelation." The tax wave brought so many film people that Switzerland became known as "Hollywood on the rocks."

When the group was in Paris, they bought black market francs from Pop Landau, who traded from a small flat on the Champs Elysees, and scarcely noticed the collapsing governments of Fourth Republic France. "Our last summer in Biarritz with Capa, there was no government at all," Viertel says. "Things worked out just as well."

In time the carefree self-exiles were joined by compatriots who had been forced to leave the United States, the victims of Senator McCarthy. Capa's passport was taken away and Viertel maintains that a huge legal fee that he had to pay to get it back forced Capa to take his last, fatal photographic assignment in 1954.

The party was coming to an end and for the Americans McCarthyism was a first sign. "My unit arrested Lenz Kiefenstein in Kitzbühel," Viertel says. "Only five years later he was free and Litvak and I were being investigated for being un-American."

## On Appropriate Undress

by James M. Markham

**B**ONN — For some time I have been pondering Americans' reactions to public displays of nudity in Europe. The depth of winter may seem an inappropriate time to address this matter — which is typically a dilemma for beaches in summer — but a skiing vacation, of all things, has brought it into focus.

Just before Christmas a group of friends, mostly Americans, and I found ourselves in a pension in the Austrian Alps. One of the inn's amenities was a sauna, to which I and a West German friend (male) repaired at day's end, after struggling with the mountain.

It is the custom in Europe for men and women to enter saunas naked, to sit on towels and sweat together, to talk or remain silent. As it happened, my friend and I were joined most days in this small sauna by a married couple from Munich — the man a consultant, the woman an engineer — with whom we shared steam and small talk.

As is usually the case, nothing noteworthy occurred in the sauna. The woman engineer, I recall, spoke of a trip to the United States and the Grand Canyon. Noteworthy, though, was the reaction of my American companions, particularly after our German friend returned to Bonn. Emerging rested from my late afternoon sauna, I was greeted by my companions with off-color jokes and snickers as if I had surfaced from an Alpine Sodom and Gomorrah. At breakfast or dinner, the couple from Munich, too, were the object of back-of-the-hand sniggering from the Yankee corner of the dining room. "Hey, she looks pretty good," etc.

One evening, I was fetched from the sauna by my 11-year-old daughter. "Daddy," she asked, faintly indignant, "how many naked ladies were in there with you?"

All of this is paradoxical and intriguing — and not only for American travelers who, next summer, may happen to find themselves on a Mediterranean beach where suits-off is the norm. As a nation and a people, we Americans like to think of ourselves as free, more innovative and less inhibited than hidebound, up-tight Europeans. Our national history turns on the myth of a new people throwing off the dead hand of monarchy and false hierarchies, and making a free land. Much of this is true. So why are we so squeamish about public nudity?

Before I go any further, let me make my own position, as it were, perfectly clear. I am no enthusiastic convert to the Naked Way. On well-peopled European beaches (which tend to be rocky anyway), I prefer to remain in my swimming suit.

Last Easter, on a chilly Majorcan beach, my family and I watched with horror as a beary group of Germans marched down to the shoreline and, as if on cue, enthusiastically shed their clothes and rushed into water whose temperature made it fit only for whales and other sea-going mammals. (The sun shines so infrequently in their part of the world that when Germans see it in a Mediterranean setting they seem to have a Pavlovian impulse to plunge into the water.)

Similarly, I was rather put off at a fine Munich hotel when the sauna attendant, a woman, virtually ordered me to take off my clothes as she handed me the key. "Americans," she explained testily, "always try to go

in their swimming suits. This upsets the Germans and other Europeans, who go without. It disturbs the atmosphere in the sauna."

O.K. O.K. But, as a freedom-loving American, I'd like to go into the sauna coated of my own volition. Europeans, at times, seem to get down to the basics out of duty — what the Germans call *Pflicht* — rather than for comfort or pleasure.

That said, there is no doubt that Americans are peculiarly prudish when it comes to the naked body. An American colleague who has lived in West Germany for a long time recounts that he and his German wife (who is, as it happens, a judge) are routinely invited to sauna parties at the houses of German friends. The sauna attire is naked. They also have an American sauna-owning friend. The attire at his parties is swimming suit. In the United States, visiting Europeans are astonished that we Americans put swimming suits on even the smallest of children — and bikini tops on tiny girls — whereas on their side of the Atlantic kids go nude or topless.

One can extend such comparisons. Continental Europeans (the British are more like us) have arguably integrated, even domesticated, nudity and sexuality in a way we have not.

Think of the photos of naked women in popular dailies such as West Germany's mass tabloid Bild Zeitung, which thinks of itself as a family newspaper. Or the supermarket-like chain of Dr. Müller's Sex Stores, which somehow have about them none of the sleaziness of their 42d Street counterpart, Robt's. There's a Dr. Müller's in Bonn, not far from the medieval cathedral. Prostitution, too, has succumbed to the German genius for regulation and hygiene. Taboo has lost its luster over here.

So how do these insights help the American traveling to European beaches or saunas? As for saunas, not all are mixed. Some hotels give different sexes modesty options. I have been in inns with: a) separate saunas for men and women and b) mixed saunas and separate saunas for women, but never c) mixed saunas and separate saunas for men. What is more, there is, curiously, nothing more chaste than a mixed sauna.

People do not stare; there is a lot more staring on most American beaches. But, I have found, people do tend to be talkative in saunas, perhaps because of an undercurrent of nervousness. During the Falklands war, the sauna in the Buenos Aires hotel where I was staying was a gold mine of unpatriotic, antipatria talk. I would lie there on the baking wooden slats and listen to rich Argentines denounce General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and the "preposterous" Malvinas war that was ruining the economy. Fully clothed and in their offices, these señores were, I suspect, models of patriotism.

Beaches are another matter. There are designated nudist beaches, where it is truly impious to go clothed, but most situations I have encountered are areas of free choice.

On some beaches, though, a silent struggle for hegemony unfolds, so that the clothed faction may ultimately feel uncomfortable in the presence of the hegemonic unclothed group. (I think of a beach popularly known as the Naked and the Dead near Deyra, on Majorca.) In such cases, it is sometimes best to move on and find one's own cove. Mobility, after all, is an old American virtue.

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## TRAVEL

## Yucatán's Multiple Appeal

by Joseph Giovannini

MÉRIDA, Mexico — When an American traveler recently approached the taxi dispatcher at the airport in Mérida, capital of the Yucatán state, he was somewhat dismayed by the dispatcher's rapid, and accurate, assessment of him. "You want a colonial hotel with a courtyard in the old part of town, or?" said the dispatcher, even before the traveler had spoken.

It is not that the American was completely transparent. It is that the path to and through the Yucatán Peninsula, made up of the states of Yucatán, Quintana Roo and Campeche, has been well traveled by people visiting the pre-Columbian ruins, Indian villages, colonial and Mexican towns, jet-set resorts and beaches. Many of the people in the Yucatán who deal with visitors have grown to know their customers.

When John L. Stephens, author of "Incidents of Travel in Yucatán," traveled there in the 1840s, his guides had to cut back the jungle so that he could proceed from ruin to ruin. Today, itineraries are classic, confirmed by many regularly scheduled buses and planes. Major archaeological sites have airports; lesser sites can be reached by good roads. There are also reasonably priced chartered planes to certain remote ruins in the jungle.

If Yucatán is no longer a discovery, it is remarkable for an opposite reason. The region has an unusually well developed, rewarding travel ecology—a high concentration of sights in a relatively small area served by a variety of

hotels. There is a history of travel here, one that has left behind not only an interesting literature — D.H. Lawrence wrote about it; Frank Lloyd Wright took inspiration from it — but also hotels and restaurants that can make the act of traveling a secondary reason for going there.

Nowhere is the plumbing brilliant; you still have to watch your diet; during the winter, airports are susceptible to disruptive fogs; hotels sometimes overbook. But Alberto's restaurant in Mérida evokes centuries of colonial history with banyan trees in its courtyard and a painting of a Mayan-looking Christ on the cross. The garden in the expansive courtyard at Hacienda Uxmal, near the Uxmal ruins, is a botanical Eden abstracted from the surrounding jungle. Living at the hotel is a vacation in itself — one in which you could easily drift into itself, somewhat like the bougainvillea petals floating in the pool away from the bar. Club Méditerranée has established luxurious outposts, called Villas Arqueológicas, near the major ruins.

To the Caribbean, there are minimal thatched-roof hotels next to an ocean with every nuance of turquoise. Even the peninsula's several centers of organized tourism, such as Cancun, have striking hotels like the Camino Real — a characteristically dramatic effort by one of Mexico's pre-eminent architects, Ricardo Legorreta.

A second aspect of Yucatán's travel ecology is that the region, which was long isolated from the rest of Mexico, is neither densely populated nor overtly developed. There is no sprawl, for example, to homogenize what amounts to sep-

arate microcosms. When you walk among the ruins at Uxmal, or the nearby ruins at Labna, Kabah or Sayil, you occupy your wonder undisturbed. The ruins are surrounded by jungle. Throughout the peninsula, there are widely separated villages, with thatched roofs and wattle-and-daub walls, where Mayan is still spoken. The region's low, dusty, Mexican towns, still dominated by 17th- and 18th-century churches with simple facades, are also well separated from each other. Even the peninsula's centers of tourism are relatively contained.

Travel is refreshing because within easy distances the many changes of environment can be viewed, giving travelers the impression that they have gone farther and spent longer than they really have.

Even Mérida, the commercial hub of the area, with a population of about 250,000, is convincingly colonial at its center, where, indeed, there are small, simple colonial hotels.

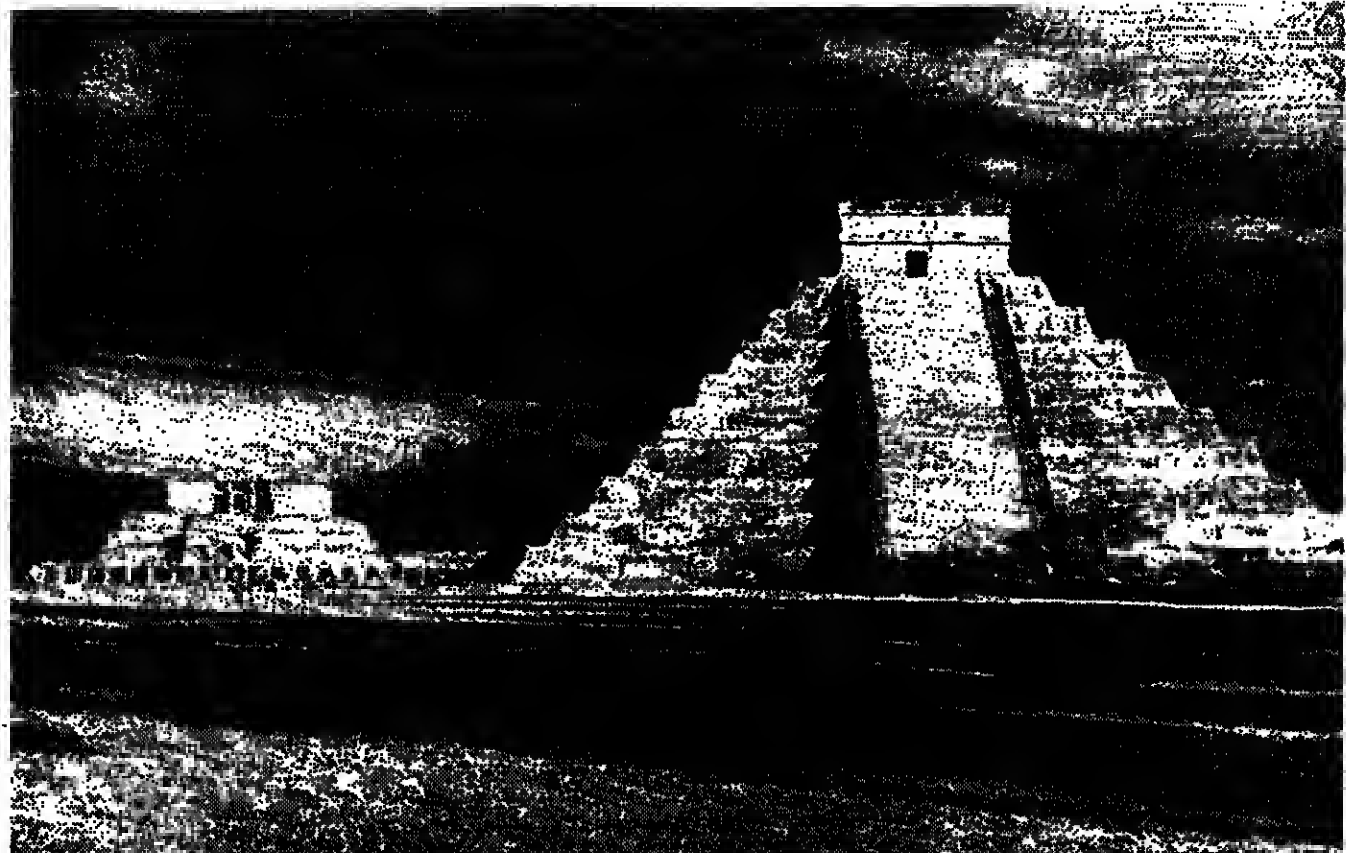
If there are courtyard hotels in the old town, it is because virtually all the older buildings, whether hotel, house, school or factory, are built around courtyards. The city's plan bears a striking resemblance to that of Pompeii and is based on an ancient Mediterranean town model imported by the Spanish. Walking along the relatively plain streets, a visitor can glimpse inviting courtyards beyond the front rooms.

Like Pompeii, Mérida has a central square, the Zócalo, ringed by the principal public buildings, including a 16th-century cathedral, the Palace of the Governors and the former palace of the city's founding family, the Montejos — a beautiful house now owned by the Banco Nacional de México.

The Palace of the Governors is something of an architectural disappointment, with an over-size, underutilized courtyard, made more interesting by murals along the staircases and balconies depicting the struggle of the Yucatán Indians. The murals were begun in 1972 by Fernando Castro Pacheco. The cathedral is as impressive as a piece of engineering as it is moving as a religious space. Its billowing stone vaults, with cross ribs, look as though they are tethered by the columns that support them. Voices and music carry beautifully. An elderly man was heard one day recently, singing to the Virgin Mary from his seat in the congregation — with measure, clarity and without music; he stopped when the priest started the evening mass.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Mérida enjoyed great prosperity with the export of henequen, used in twine, rope and coarse rugs. One enduring vestige of the wealth is the Paseo Montejo, where the rich spent their fortunes building an avenue in the image of Paris.

One of the Beaux Arts buildings along the eight-block avenue is Canto Palace, built in 1909 by then-Governor Cantón and now the Museum of Archaeology. In the exaggerated opulence of turn-of-the-century wedding-cake architecture, it is possible to start the trip into the pre-Columbian era with exhibits that do not exist at the ruins themselves — explanations of house-building techniques, reconstructions of plans of the old cities, displays of many artifacts. The museum is not a substitute for going to the ruins, but it provides a succinct introduction and overview for ruins that exist throughout the region and beyond, into other



Pyramid of Kukulkán in the Thousand Columns group, Chichén Itzá.

parts of Mexico and in Guatemala and Belize.

The major ruins nearest Mérida are Uxmal and Chichén Itzá. Each is a large urban complex of stone buildings — part of what was once a much larger city. Chichén Itzá, occupied from 1000 B.C. to the mid-15th century, had what was clearly a thousand-year classic period, starting about A.D. 250. At both sites, the permanent structures, like the *palapas* still built by the natives out of jungle vegetation, have disappeared, though they are represented in some of the stone-carved images on the temples. The *palapas* also seem to be the basis of the interiors of some of the stone buildings — and the way they are configured — side by side, two deep — in monuments resembles the way some villagers still put their *palapas* together.

Much is unknown about the historically complex regions. Uxmal was built at least three times, during different periods, and Chichén Itzá, originally a Mayan city, was rebuilt as a Toltec city. Previous periods are buried beneath subsequent buildings, archaeologically inaccessible.

There are many ways to encounter the ruins. One can be led by a guide (many are knowledgeable; others are only approximate historians), a guidebook or both. Several sites offer sound-and-light shows. The ruins can also be an athletic experience — one cannot not climb a pyramid.

Some people approach the ruins simply by gathering impressions suggested by the enormously evocative structures. On the road connecting Labna and Sayil, for example, there is at least one monument on what appears to be a hill overgrown by the jungle. All one can do is stop the car for a while. The site is no more

than a question, giving little information, like the tens of thousands of registered pre-Columbian remains in the region. The ruins at Labna and Sayil, though accessible, are romantic visions straight from the 19th century — partly lapsed, partly overgrown, perhaps best seen at sunset when the low sun strikes the golden stone, making it glow, or in the moonlight (these particular ruins are closed at night, but some parts can be seen from adjacent roads). Occasionally, when the humidity and temperature are right, the ruins are enveloped in entire fields of fireflies: then the moment is magical.

Some people prefer exploring the ruins for themselves without the aid of a guide, piecing together their own understanding from gathered observations. One of the most legible aspects of the sites is the structure of the monuments; because so many have collapsed, it is possible to see the way they were built. Usually walls were built with uncut stone set in a lime mortar; the rubble walls were then faced in cut stone.

At Chichén Itzá, the pyramids were encased by successive pyramids, built by later generations. The deeply eroded pyramid near the observatory, for example, shows interior structures within the outer pyramid. The staircase inside the pyramid of the Castillo penetrates at least one of these layers; above the space in front of the red jaguar throne in the chamber within the pyramid, it is possible to see what was probably the outer face of an earlier structure.

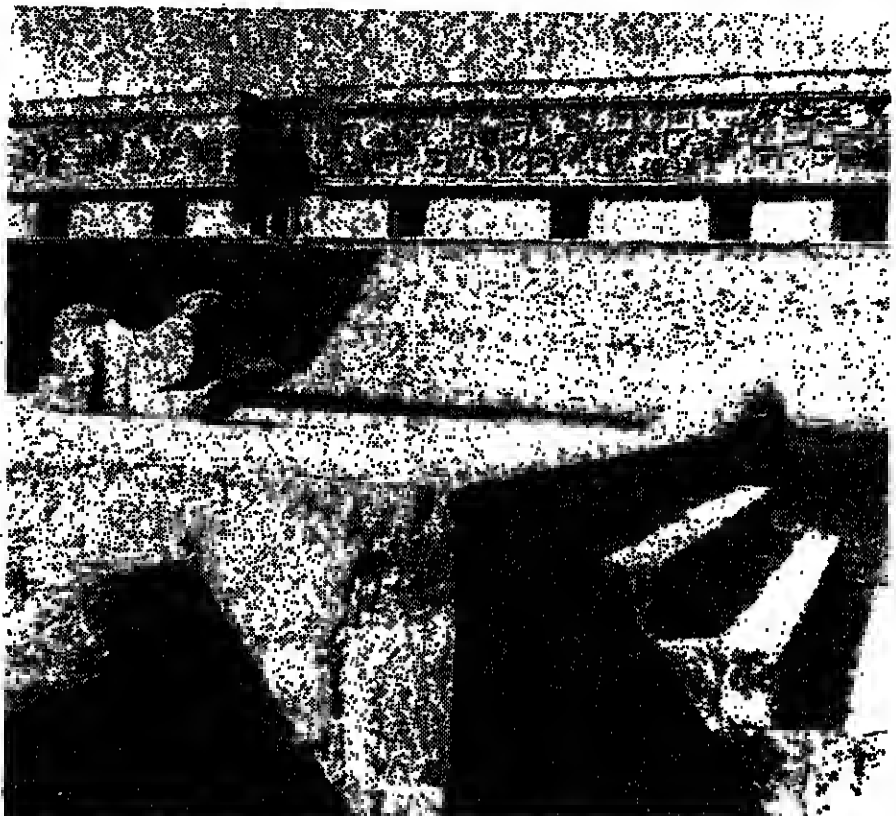
Frequently, in parts of a building protected from the rain and sun, the original colors with which these monuments were painted are still visible.

All the buildings were conceived in decisive geometries: even the figures from the Mayan pantheon conform both to their allocated registers on a facade and to their own squared design. The facade of one of the temples at Kabah is composed of masks of a god, probably the rain god — a fiercely animated facade of squared ears, eyes, teeth and long, protruding trunks. The geometry of the buildings and the figures are in neat, edged contrast to the organic jungle.

One of the most potent sensations at Chichén Itzá comes from the stories of human sacrifice associated with the site — the Toltecs rather than the Mayans appeased their gods with human life. There is a structure with walls on which skulls have been carved — one of the few visible indications of sacrifices. But perhaps the most sensitive single spot is the belly of the statue of a reclining god (called Chac-Mool) at the top of the steps of the Temple of the Warriors. There the still-beating hearts from sacrificial victims were placed; and there is where many travelers are drawn — often to be photographed sitting down. The expression on the statue's face is arresting. There are also two canals at Chichén Itzá, natural cisterns in which people were sacrificed. Overgrown with the jungle, they still evoke visions of the ancient drawings.

These days, leaping into the water in the Yucatán is less sacrificial and considerably more recreational. Especially on the Caribbean littoral, water is used for every conceivable sport. Cancun and Cozumel may be overdeveloped, but water pleasures are a welcome reward after a tiring trip into the interior.

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Two-headed tiger at Uxmal.

Photos by A.G. Formetta.

## A Champion of Mexican Food

by Craig Claiborne

ZITACUARO, Mexico — If Diana Kennedy feels blessed in her own home here, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Mexico City, it is small wonder. It is a magnificent hideaway in the center of a mountain-ringed forest with tall poinsettias, bougainvilleas, fruit-bearing passionflowers and a thick carpet of wildflowers. The house is made of adobe bricks, a windmill produces electricity, the heat is solar and the water for cooking and drinking collected from rainfall.

Kennedy, a cooking teacher, the author of "Regional Cooks of Mexico" and one of the world's foremost authorities on Mexican food, clearly delights in her surroundings. Although her land encompasses less than five acres (about 2 hectares), it is like a small world unto itself. Her home is actually several miles from the city of Zitacuaro.

She grows her own lettuce, broccoli, carrots, onions, radishes and radicchio. She has yuca and nopal cactus plants, the leaves of which frequently go into salads. The trees on her property provide her with an abundant supply of key limes, Persian limes, loquats, Seville oranges, tangerines, custard apples, guavas, chayotes or vegetable pears and pomegranates.

She also grows coffee plants: The beans are kept for sipping about a year and a half. She has them roasted in town and grinds them at home according to need. She has a dozen beehives that annually produce about 20 gallons (75 liters) of organic honey, fragrant with custard-apple blossoms.

The livestock include a goat, two turkeys, six hens that provide Kennedy with an ample supply of eggs, four ducks, three cows and one pig. From the cows — "when they are going," as she put it — she derives about eight quarts (eight liters) of milk a day.

The opener to one meal while I was there recently was an enormous appetizing platter of *casuelitas*, small cups of tortilla dough that are deep-fried until crisp and filled with bits of chopped-up chorizo, also crisp-fried and topped with grated cheese. "I live in a region of forests, and most of the professional baking ovens are wood-fired," Kennedy explained. "The bakers use a very wet dough to make their breads and do not inject steam into the oven."

"The chorizos in this vicinity are the best in all of Mexico," she added. The name *casuelitas* comes from the word *casaca*, the traditional glazed earthenware casserole of the Mexican kitchen.

Kennedy's cooking is done on a gas-fired stove with six burner units, one of which is used exclusively for tortilla making. On her outside terrace she maintains a cooking area designed in the shape of a U. It includes an igloo-shaped oven for baking breads and roasting whole animals and two open pits for charcoal grilling, plus a fireplace for occasional cooking and for warmth on cool nights.

Born in England, Kennedy was married to Paul P. Kennedy, a correspondent for The New York Times in Latin America. He died in 1967. It was that marriage and the nine years she spent in Mexico that inspired her love and fascination for the foods of Mexico.

**MANCHAMANTELES**  
(Chicken and pork casserole with fruits)

1 chicken, 3½ pounds, cut into serving pieces  
Salt to taste if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste

1 pound lean pork, cut into 1-inch or slightly larger cubes  
4 ancho chilies  
2 pasilla chilies  
1 small very ripe and sweet pineapple  
1 large ripe plantain  
1 jalapeno, about ¼ pound  
2 or 3 medium-size tomatoes, about ¼ pound  
¼ cup, approximately, safflower, corn or peanut oil  
25 unskinned almond meats  
1 ½-inch-length cinnamon stick  
2 tablespoons sesame seeds  
2 cups fresh or canned chicken broth  
Avocado slices for garnish, optional.

1. Sprinkle the chicken pieces with salt and pepper and set aside.

2. Put the pork cubes in a saucepan, and add water to cover. Bring to a boil, and let cook about 30 minutes or until fork-tender.

3. Cut the ancho and pasilla chilies up one side. Pull off and discard the stems. Cut or pull away the inside veins and seeds and discard them. Open up the chilies to make them more or less flat. Set aside.

4. Meanwhile, cut away the outside of the pineapple, and also the small dark spots that may remain on the outer surface. Cut the pineapple into two ½-inch thick slices. Put the remainder aside for another use. Place the slices on a flat surface and cut each into six wedges. Cut away and discard the core portion of each wedge. Set the remaining 12 pieces aside.

5. Peel the plantain, and cut the flesh on the bias into inch-thick slices. Set aside.

6. Peel the jalapeno, and cut it into ½-inch-thick slices. Cut each slice in half. Set aside.

7. Preheat the broiler. Place the tomatoes under the heat and cook, turning often, until the skin is seared on all sides. When cool enough to handle, cut the tomatoes into quarters without removing the core or skin, and put the quarters into the container of a food processor or electric blender. Blend thoroughly. Set aside.

8. Heat the oil in a skillet large enough to hold the chicken pieces in one layer without crowding. Put the pieces in skin side down, and cook until golden brown on one side. Turn the pieces, and cook until golden on the second side. Transfer the pieces to a heatproof casserole.

9. Add the almonds and the cinnamon stick to the fat remaining in the skillet. Cook, stirring, until browned. Using a slotted spoon, transfer the nuts and cinnamon stick to the container of an electric blender.

10. Add the sesame seeds to the skillet and cook, stirring, until golden brown. Pour and scrape the seeds into a sieve, and drain thoroughly. Add them to the blender container.

11. Put a little more oil into the skillet, and add the ancho and pasilla chilies. Heat thoroughly on one side, pressing down with a pancake turner or spatula and taking care the chilies do not burn. Turn and heat thoroughly on the second side. Remove and let cool. Crumble the chilies, and add them to the blender container.

12. Add the puréed tomatoes to the blender container. Blend the mixture as smoothly as possible. It may be necessary to stop the blending and stir occasionally.

13. Pour off and reserve the liquid in which the pork cooked. If necessary, add enough water to make 1½ cups. Add this broth a little at a time to the mixture in the blender container. Blend thoroughly.

14. Pour and scrape the contents of the blender container into the casserole over and around the chicken pieces. Bring to a boil, stirring. Cook about 4 minutes. Add the pork cubes, chicken broth and salt to taste. Add the plantain, pineapple and jalapeno and stir. Cover and cook, stirring occasionally, about an hour. Serve with avocado slices if desired.  
Yield: 4 servings.

**CAZUELITAS**  
(Tortilla-dough tartlets)

7 ounces chorizo  
2 to 4 small red waxy potatoes, about ¼ pound  
Salt to taste if desired

1 cup prepared tortilla dough (see recipe)  
¼ cup plus ½ cup finely grated medium-sharp Cheddar cheese  
Melted lard or oil for shallow frying.

1. Skin the sausage, and chop the meat into fine pieces. Set aside.

2. Put the unpeeled potatoes in a saucepan, and add cold water to cover and salt to taste. Cook until potatoes are thoroughly tender, 10 minutes or longer depending on size. Drain and let cool. Using the fingers, crumble the potatoes, skin and all, until smooth.

3. Cook the chorizo meat in a small skillet, stirring, over low heat until rendered of fat. Chorizos are made with powdered chilies, and you must take care that the chilies do not burn. Drain thoroughly.

4. Put the tortilla dough in a mixing bowl, and add the potatoes and one-third cup of cheese. Blend thoroughly with the fingers.

5. Divide the mixture into 12 equal portions, and shape each into a ball. Press a finger down into the center of each ball to make an indentation, and then press around the very rim of this indentation to make a small but fairly deep cup.

6. Pour about half an inch of melted lard or oil into a skillet. Carefully place the cups, rim side down, in the hot fat, and cook until the rims are browned.

7. Carefully turn the cups rim side up, and continue cooking, basting the insides with the hot fat, until the cups are crisp and browned on the bottom. Turn occasionally as they cook. When browned, transfer them, rim side down, to paper towels to drain.

8. Preheat the broiler.

9. Fill each cup with an equal portion of the cooked chorizo meat. Top with an equal portion of the remaining grated cheese. Run briefly under the broiler until the cheese melts.  
Yield: 4 servings.

**TORTILLA DOUGH**  
¼ pound (½ cup) lard at room temperature  
2 cups masa harina  
1 teaspoon salt, if desired  
1½ cups cold water  
5 tablespoons lukewarm pork or chicken broth.

1. Put the lard, masa harina and salt in the container of a food processor. Start blending, while gradually pouring the water and broth through the funnel.

2. When ready, the dough will be soft and somewhat moist. There should be about 2½ cups. Transfer the dough to a small mixing bowl, patting it down on top. Cover with plastic wrap, and refrigerate until ready to use.  
Yield: about 2½ cups.

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## THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS: Paris and France, Inc., Herald, Inc. EUROPEAN EDITION: PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1980. PARIS: Paris and France, Inc., Herald, Inc.

## THE WAR IS WON!

(OFFICIAL) The Armistice was signed on Monday Morning at 5.40. Hostilities were suspended at 11 o'clock.

Armistice Conditions Place Stranglehold on Germany, Calling for Immediate Evacuation of All Invaded Territory and of Alliance Territories; Allied Occupation of Both Banks of Rhine, with Germanies at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne; Surrender of 5,000 German 88,000 Machine-Guns, 1,700 Aircraft, 26 Big Warships, 50 Destroyers, All Submarines; Free Passage Through Catagat; Repatriation of All Prisoners, without Reciprocity.

**INHABITANTS OF PARIS! VICTORY!**  
The Armistice signed at Compiègne on Monday, November 11, 1918, at 11 o'clock, has ended the terrible war which has lasted for four long years. The Armistice signed at Compiègne on Monday, November 11, 1918, at 11 o'clock, has ended the terrible war which has lasted for four long years. The Armistice signed at Compiègne on Monday, November 11, 1918, at 11 o'clock, has ended the terrible war which has lasted for four long years.

**DEPUTIES ACCLAIM PREMIER AT MOVING CHAMBER SESSION**  
The Chamber of Deputies, in a session of great emotion, has acclaimed the Premier, M. Clemenceau, on the occasion of his return to Paris. The Chamber of Deputies, in a session of great emotion, has acclaimed the Premier, M. Clemenceau, on the occasion of his return to Paris.

**PARADE IS STIMULUS**  
The parade in Paris, on the occasion of the Armistice, has been a great success. The parade in Paris, on the occasion of the Armistice, has been a great success. The parade in Paris, on the occasion of the Armistice, has been a great success.

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# and the TONE

by those who make a pilated Arabesque of achievement, musing, "Why should we let the Stone of the Power Elite, the ebullience and flow of money move cascading, washing away the world? To remain aloof is to blind oneself. It will be downside spasms and a flood of bloated shares into oils that remains inviolate. The ending BOEING at \$16, FORD at \$10; many others can be cited. The rates recommended by F.P.S. are more than 400%. And we are capable of spiraling with the elites that could catastrophically

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Am. Int'l.	1.00	2.00	11	15	95	90	46%	44%	40%	38%	40	38
Am. Lumber	1.00	2.00	11	15	95	90	46%	44%	40%	38%	40	38
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Am. Paper	1.00	2.00	11	15	95	90	46%	44%	40%	38%	40	38
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1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	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(Continued on Page 12)

the New York Stock Exchange's request is for the Securities and Exchange Commission to approve the use of the program. The request has been opposed by some market makers who would mean new producers for the market. The commission has never permitted the use of the program for the trading of individual phone companies and the stocks of other companies. The commission has never permitted the use of the program for the trading of individual stocks, largely for fear of price manipulation.



# h-Tech Woes

Mr. Richard said extra cash would have to be paid to pay for the projects, but said there was so far no estimates of how much they would cost. The commission's proposals will be discussed by member governments.

The plans include new education programs, tighter links between industry and universities in line with U.S. and Japanese practices.

One of the most severe constraint on technical and industrial progress, in the view of European engineers, is the lack of suitably skilled manpower," Mr. Richard said.

Europeans are lagging lamentably far behind Japan, which has twice as many graduate electrical engineers as Europe per head of population, he added.

Already 65 to 70 percent of EC jobs are in electronics industries, and this is seen as likely to increase with technological change.

The commission is proposing studies of cuts in working time, increases in part-time work and the effects on living conditions caused by technology.

One of the most frequent reason for new technological projects being resisted or even rejected is a negative opinion of their social effects," according to the commission document outlining the plans.

## NYSE Asking to Start Stock Options Trades

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — The New York Stock Exchange, in another sign of its increasing aggressiveness, is seeking government permission to start trading options on individual stocks.

Specifically, the Big Board is interested in trading options on the stocks of the several regional telephone companies that were spun off in Jan. 1 from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Ivens Riley, the exchange's vice president for options and index products, said this was in a telephone interview.

The New York Stock Exchange's request now before the Securities and Exchange Commission. The request has been opposed by some because it would mean new products for already dominant exchange and the stock market's regional phone companies are listed on other exchanges. The commission has never permitted an exchange to handle a stock and option on the same stock, largely for fear of price manipulation.

An option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy shares by a given date at a set price. Organized trading in options on individual stocks began in 1973;

**NEW YORK** — The New York Stock Exchange, in another sign of its increasing aggressiveness, is seeking government permission to start trading options on individual stocks.

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The New York Stock Exchange's request is now before the Securities and Exchange Commission. The request has been opposed by some, because it would mean new rules for the already dominant exchange and the stocks of the regional phone companies are listed on the exchange. The commission has never permitted an exchange to handle a stock and options on the same stock, largely for fear of price manipulation.

An option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy shares by a given date at a set price. Organized trading in options on individual stocks began in 1973.

1.00	5.60	
4.05	6.25	
6.20	6.25	
6.35	6.25	
3	5	
6 1/4	6 1/4	
6 1/4	6 1/4	

Foreign Bank of Tokyo



FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1984

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## TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

### Staggering Cost of Nuclear Plants Is Highlighted by Facility in Midwest

NEW YORK — In a move that astounded the industry, three U.S. electric utilities said last week that they would turn an almost-completed nuclear power plant into a station that burns coal.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., Dayton Power & Light Co., and Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co. said it would be less expensive to convert their Zimmer facility at Moscow, Ohio — 97 percent finished — than to complete the project as previously planned.

"It's a drastic statement about the cost of that remaining 3 percent," said Martin B. Zimmerman, professor of business economics and public policy at the University of Michigan. "It's an indication that utilities see the cost of completing nuclear power plants as truly staggering."

In fact, a recent study performed for the utilities by Bechtel Power Corp. indicated that to finish Zimmer as a nuclear plant would require a sum comparable to the \$1.7 billion that had already been spent.

"But conditions in the industry over the past few months were closing off our ability to finance it further," said William H. Dickson, president of Cincinnati Gas & Electric. "All three companies received down ratings on their securities. And there was serious concern, even if we did raise the capital to complete the plant, about the uncertainty of licensing later on."

"We had to look at alternatives," Mr. Dickson said. "And these were limited to converting or abandoning the project."

The primary action in the conversion would be to replace the heart of the facility — the nuclear reactor — with a coal-fired boiler. But much of the other equipment might also have to be replaced, modified or discarded. The emergency-core cooling system, for example, would be of no value. Firing networks would have to be altered. The nuclear plant's turbine, designed for safety reasons to be used with steam at relatively low temperature and pressure, would be inefficient if used with coal. Pollution-control systems would have to be added. And facilities for receiving, storing and preparing mass quantities of coal would have to be built.

In 1979, Northeast Utilities of Connecticut briefly considered such a conversion for its Millstone 3 unit, which was then about 30 percent complete. But the company rejected the idea. There were lots of specific reasons, said Jack Keenan, a spokesman. "Of the five major buildings, for example, only two would have been useful," he said. "We couldn't get the same efficiency we'd obtain had we started the project as a coal plant, and there would be serious local limitations on the disposal of fly ash and sludge."

#### Difference in Philosophy

But most important, Mr. Keenan said, was the "major difference in design philosophy." He explained: "The biggest part of coal was getting it in — the equivalent of 100 railroad cars a day — and getting rid of its waste products. With nuclear, we'd only need once a year."

Nevertheless, preliminary studies by each of the three utilities behind Zimmer indicated that it would be cost-effective to convert the plant to coal, according to John C. Brennan, senior vice president of Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., parent of American Electric Power Co. A system was put in place, he said, that draws heavily on previous experience. A peripheral boiler, similar to existing American Electric Power units that operate at high temperature and pressure, will replace the reactor and a topping turbine will be added to augment the turbine already installed, thus improving efficiency.

Most experts agree that for utilities with troubled nuclear projects, the choice among the three apparent alternatives — to complete, to convert, or to cancel — has to be based on specific circumstances. And it may depend more on political factors than on technical feasibility. How much of the investment in place would the state utilities commission allow the owner company to pass on to its customers if it tried to convert a nuclear plant to coal?

Charles Komaroff, director of Komaroff Energy Associates, a New York-based consulting firm, said that in the Zimmer case the Ohio commission could go to an extreme and allow recovery of the full amount invested so far.

At the other extreme, it could allow none of the cost. But more probable, he said, is something in between that would allow recovery of a fraction of the expenditures or that part — about 25 to 35 percent — that would be directly useful for the converted plant.

But in each of these cases, he said, "the rate payers might be better served in the short term if the utilities simply wrote the project off — unless additional power were immediately needed." Mr. Brennan of American Electric Power said that capacity was indeed required by two of the three utilities involved and that abandonment, therefore, was just not a reasonable option.

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on Jan. 26, excluding fees.  
Official foreign exchange rates for Jan. 26, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N	S	Y
Amsterdam	1.64	5.56	11.24	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Brussels	57.49	90.88	20.48	6.47	3.37	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Frankfurt	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
London	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Paris	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
New York	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Porto	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Stockholm	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Switzerland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Sweden	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Denmark	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Norway	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Finland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Japan	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
South Africa	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Italy	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Spain	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Greece	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Portugal	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Belgium	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Netherlands	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
France	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United Kingdom	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Canada	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United States	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N	S	Y
Amsterdam	1.64	5.56	11.24	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Brussels	57.49	90.88	20.48	6.47	3.37	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Frankfurt	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
London	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Paris	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
New York	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Porto	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Stockholm	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Switzerland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Sweden	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Denmark	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Norway	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Finland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Japan	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
South Africa	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Italy	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Spain	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Greece	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Portugal	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Belgium	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Netherlands	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
France	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United Kingdom	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Canada	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United States	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

## INTEREST RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on Jan. 26, excluding fees.  
Official foreign exchange rates for Jan. 26, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N	S	Y
Amsterdam	1.64	5.56	11.24	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Brussels	57.49	90.88	20.48	6.47	3.37	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Frankfurt	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
London	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Paris	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
New York	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Porto	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Stockholm	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Switzerland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Sweden	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Denmark	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Norway	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Finland	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Japan	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
South Africa	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Italy	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Spain	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Greece	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Portugal	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Belgium	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Netherlands	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
France	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United Kingdom	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Canada	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
United States	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

## Key Money Rates

3-month Treasury Bills	8.55	8.98	Interervention Rate	12%	11%
1% 30-60 days	9.11	9.10	Call Money	12%	12%
1% 60-90 days	9.14	9.19	One-month Interbank	12%	12%
			3-month Interbank	12%	12%
			6-month Interbank	12%	12%

**est Germany**

Imported Rate	5.50	5.50
Export Rate	5.60	5.60
1% 3-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
1% 6-month Interbank	4.20	4.20

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GOLD PRICES			
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Jobless Rate Hits Postwar High, 12.5 Million People Out of Work

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community said Thursday a postwar high of 12.5 million people in its 10 member countries were out of work in December.

Officials said the number of jobless workers last month in the Common market was the highest since 1932, when the EC's history.

The collective jobless rate hit 10.8 percent, and only Belgium showed an increase in jobs from November to December. The other nine countries were either worse off than the month before or stayed the same. The inflation rate for 1983 was 8.1 percent, the lowest rate for several years.

## Ecuador Reaches Accord on Debt

MA (Reuters) — Ecuador says it has agreed with foreign creditors to restructure its \$6.5-billion foreign debt due by the end of 1984.

The exact figures will be released when the [foreign creditors] committee officially proposes them and they are confirmed, a central bank spokesman said Wednesday.

Ecuadorian representatives met delegates of the foreign creditors in New York last weekend, and reached agreement on the grace period, due interest rate and commission cost of the restructuring. Diplomats said discussions involved \$350 million in payments due in the first six months of the year. It hoped to receive new credits of as much as \$250 million.

## Investor Group to Buy ACF Industries

NEW YORK (AP) — ACF Industries Inc., a builder and lessor of rail cars, said Wednesday that an investment group had agreed tentatively to buy the company for \$420 million.

The group, formed by the investment firm E.M. Warburg, Pincus & Co. and offering \$30 for each of ACF's 8.4 million shares outstanding, said.

The group led by a financier, Carl C. Icahn, previously had offered to buy ACF in a two-part transaction. His proposal called for ACF's 40 percent to be split off to ACF's stockholders on a share-for-share basis, and then an Icahn group would buy ACF's shares for \$31 each. Mr. Icahn estimated the value of W-E-M, which makes oil well valves, at \$25 million.

## Royal Crown to Accept Posner Bid

NEW YORK (NYT) — Victor Posner, the Miami-based financier, said Wednesday to be on the way to winning control of Royal Crown Cola Co., of which he owns 28 percent.

A four-member committee of independent directors told Mr. Posner the company would accept his \$40-a-share offer by Feb. 10 unless it better one in the interim. The Posner offer totals \$236 million.

The company, the bottler of RC Cola and operator of the Arby's restaurant chain, had earlier accepted a \$37-a-share bid to be taken over by a group of its own top executives, which own 18 percent of the stock.

## Sugar-Exporter Talks Are Said to Fail

LONDON (AP) — Informal discussions between the world's leading sugar exporters have ended without resolving outstanding differences, sources among the delegates said Thursday.

Further discussions on a new pact, seen by traders and diplomats as vital for the long-term stability of the depressed sugar market, are to be held later this year.

The critical problems that remain unsolved at the end of eight days here, the sources said, included export entitlements under a new International Sugar Agreement, which would seek to stabilize prices by restricting on shipments, and the price that it would seek to guarantee.

## Japanese Retailers Post Sales Gain

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's major retail stores recorded a sales gain of 3 percent in 1983, the smallest increase since the government began keeping records in 1972, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday.

The report said last year's sales by major retailers totaled 14.146 trillion yen (\$60.5 billion).

The moderate rise in consumer sales left the economy heavily dependent on exports to fuel Japan's 1983 recovery. But analysts forecast that summer spending will rise in 1984, as higher corporate profits result in pay increases, more overtime and bigger bonuses.

## British Shipbuilders to Shut Yards

LONDON (AP) — British Shipbuilders said continuing severe losses forced it to lay off 1,872 workers and close three shipyards by March.

The layoffs, affecting 11 shipyards in England and Scotland, are expected to cut employment to fewer than 56,000 workers from 86,000 in 1977, an most of the industry was nationalized.

The shipyards slated to close, Cleland Shipbuilders and Goole Shipbuilders in England and the Henry Robb yard in Scotland, are expected to post combined losses of \$4 million (\$3.6 million) for the year ending March 31.

## McDonnell Bidding on Space Station

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Thursday it is leading to build a space station suggested by President Ronald Reagan in State of the Union address.

"We built the only space station this country has had, Skylab, and we are to build the new one," said David Wenzel, chief program engineer for space stations projects at McDonnell.

In his address Wednesday, Mr. Reagan called for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to come up with a new space station as innovative effort in space.

## Grandmet Weighs Sale Of U.S. Cigarette Unit

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC is holding talks aimed at selling its U.S. cigarette business to management, other employees and outside investors.

In an announcement late Thursday, the London-based hotel, casino, food and beverage company declined to put a value on the business, which is conducted mainly under the name of Liggett & Myers Tobacco and based in North Carolina.

In the year ended last Sept. 30, the business produced operating income of \$60 million, 25 percent from a year earlier, on sales of \$562 million, up 49 percent.

Overall, Grandmet had pretax profit of \$295.2 million (\$413 million) on sales of \$4.47 billion.

Clifford Smith, managing director, said the discussions were in "very, very early stages" and that it would be several months before the company knows whether the sale will be practicable.

The sale would remove Grandmet from the cigarette business, although it would retain a 10 percent stake in Liggett & Myers, a U.S. maker of chewing tobacco.

The cigarette business includes the brands L & M, Chesterfield, Lark and Eve, along with a line of generic cigarettes. Mr. Smith estimated the U.S. market share at 4 to 5 percent. Also included in the sale would be a tobacco-leaf processing plant in Brazil.

Grandmet's cigarette profits have doubled in the past two years, but the company said it would like to move into other areas if it can get an "appropriate" price for the business. A spokesman refused to discuss possible acquisitions but said the proceeds probably would be reinvested in the United States.

Grandmet has made earlier attempts to sell its cigarette operations, the most recent about four years ago.

The company said it had hired Morgan Stanley & Co., the New York investment bank, as its financial adviser for the proposed sale.

## Sanyo Plans Bavarian Plant

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. and two affiliates are to set up a joint company next month, Fisher Industry Deutschland GmbH, in West Germany to make VHS-format videotape recorders. A Sanyo spokesman said Thursday. The operation, to be in Nördlingen, Bavaria, is expected to produce 15,000 recorders a month beginning in September.

## German Economy Shows Fragile Signs of Growth

(Continued from Page 11)

the threat of higher production costs and reduced profits.

Moreover, what at first had been the clearly conservative economic direction of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration clouded over after Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff came under pressure to resign because of charges of influence-peddling.

Then in December, Mr. Kohl's own Christian Democratic Party, ruffled by the prospect of 2.7 million unemployed this winter, roughly 10 percent of the work force, named a panel to devise policy initiatives that some business leaders fear might soften the government's austerity program.

The newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a voice of the business community, blamed "government silence" for diminishing public willingness to accept austerity.

Reflecting widespread impatience with government programs, it accused Mr. Kohl of adopting increasingly the "defensive attitudes" that characterized the last days of his predecessor, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat.

"I actually expect that the Germans, during the coming year, will talk less and less about missiles and more and more about the condition of the economy," said Arthur F. Burns, 79, the U.S. ambassador, who is a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Low inflation, improved profitability and an upswing in such sectors as housing, automobiles and chemicals buoyed business hopes. Mr. Burns said in an interview.

But poorer prospects for earnings growth in West Germany (compared with that in the United States or Japan) and poorer access to venture capital continue to hamper capital investment and the development of new high-technology industries, he said.

"Somehow the tax burdens imposed on German business and

## Bonn Reports Fall In Trade Measure

WIESBADEN — West Germany's current account surplus shrank to a provisional 8.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.9 billion) last year from 8.6 billion DM in 1982. The trade surplus dropped to 42 billion DM from 51.3 billion DM, the Federal Statistics Office also said Thursday.

The current account is a broad measure of trade that includes merchandise and nonmerchandise items.

In December the current account showed a provisional 5.5-billion-DM surplus, compared with an upswing revised 700-million DM surplus in November and a 6.1-billion-DM surplus in December 1982.

The December trade surplus was a provisional 4.1 billion DM, up from an unrevised 3.3 billion DM in November, but down from 6.39 billion DM in December 1982.

## Some of the regulatory burdens have to be lightened," Mr. Burns said, before a "substantial strengthening of business confidence" would occur.

But he declined to blame Mr. Kohl, who he said had given "increasing attention to the economy and will continue to do so." He said that "what it means is that the recovery which is now in the process of developing will need to be nurtured" by the government and the business community.

The consensus in Bonn is that the economy will grow 2 to 3 percent this year, provided the U.S. economy continues its current upswing and provided West German labor unions, facing severe unemployment, temper their demands for more pay and shorter hours.

## Eurobond Sale Is Set by Ono

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Ono Pharmaceutical Co. announced Thursday that it is placing a \$60-million, 15-year convertible bond in European capital markets through public placement with Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) as lead manager.

Payment is due Feb. 22 and the coupon for the par-priced bond will be set by Feb. 3, a spokesman said.

In London, the lead manager said the indicated coupon was 34 percent and the conversion premium would be the usual 5 percent above the average six-day closing share price. The borrower can call the issue from Nov. 30, 1988, at 103 percent, with that premium declining by 1/4 percent each year to par, it added.

Dealers quoted the issue at a premium of 106 to 107 1/2 percent.

## Norsk Data Net Rose 93% in Period

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Norsk Data AS, which reported a 93-percent rise in 1983 pre-tax profit Thursday, is counting heavily on European sales to maintain its rapid growth.

In a preliminary estimate, the Oslo-based maker of mini-computers and office-automation systems said profit before taxes and year-end allocations rose to 135 million kroner (\$17 million) from 70 million kroner in 1982. Revenue grew 42 percent to 870 million kroner.

Rolf Skar, chief executive officer, said in an interview that he expected sales growth to be fastest over the next several years in Britain and West Germany. British sales doubled in 1983, and the company expects its July 1983 acquisition of a small West German computer company, Dietz, to spur further growth in that market.

In the United States, Norsk Data is limiting itself to niches involving military and energy-industry applications.

Before attacking the broader office market, Mr. Skar said, the company is looking for a U.S. partner to provide distribution. Norsk Data does not plan to set up its own national distribution network in the United States.

"We don't want to go to America for prestige reasons," Mr. Skar said. "We want to make a profit." Even without a major U.S. presence, he asserted, Norsk Data could grow into a profitable European giant.

Last May, Norsk Data raised 355 million kroner through a sale of shares in New York. The company's shares are listed on the Oslo and London stock exchanges and traded over the counter in the United States.

Reporting cash reserves of 500 million kroner at year-end, Mr. Skar said Norsk Data will not need to raise additional funds this year.

The 1983 results were broadly in line with forecasts, but Norsk Data shares slipped in Oslo to 296 kroner a share from 310 kroner Wednesday. Analysts cited profit taking stemming from the shares' recent surge.

Mr. Skar did not discuss with analysts' projections that 1984 pre-tax profit would grow about 45 percent, to 195 million kroner.

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**REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA**  
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY  
COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

**INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS NP 3546**  
PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

The Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa is issuing a pre-selection notice to engineering and design consultants for the preparation of a study concerning:

- The use of wet phosphate with a view to achieving substantial savings in energy by eliminating the drying operation in washing facilities.
- The study will concern the washing plant II and IV at Methouli, washing plant III at M'Dhilla, the railway stock of the Société Nationale de Chemin de Fer Tunisien (SNCF) carrying the phosphate from Methouli and M'Dhilla to Gabès, as well as fertilizer production units, Industries Chimiques Margherites (ICM), and "Société Arabe d'Engrais Phosphatés et Azotés (SAEPA)" located within the chemical installations at Gabès.

Engineering and other specialized firms may obtain specifications against payment of a sum of 20 dinars from our General Department, 9 Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Séoudite, Tunis. Applications for consideration prepared in French must be addressed to the Purchasing Director at 2130 Methouli (Tunisia) and must arrive no later than 15 February 1984.

Applicants must necessarily include the following information:

- Share capital and turnover during the past three years.
- References in this field or in similar operations.
- Number of permanent employees with curriculum vitae of executive and supervisory staff.
- List of personnel with CV, whom you intend to use to undertake this study.
- List of main studies carried out during the past three years and in hand, indicating in respect of each the name and address of the owner and the purpose of the study.

Canada			
Gulf Canada			
1st Qtr. 1983	Revenue	1,225	
2nd Qtr. 1983	Revenue	1,225	
3rd Qtr. 1983	Revenue	1,225	
4th Qtr. 1983	Revenue	1,225	
1st Half 1983	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1983	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1982	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1982	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1981	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1981	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1980	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1980	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1979	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1979	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1978	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1978	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1977	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1977	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1976	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1976	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1975	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1975	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1974	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1974	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1973	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1973	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1972	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1972	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1971	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1971	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1970	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1970	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1969	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1969	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1968	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1968	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1967	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1967	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1966	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1966	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1965	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1965	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1964	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1964	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1963	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1963	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1962	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1962	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1961	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1961	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1960	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1960	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1959	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1959	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1958	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1958	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1957	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1957	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1956	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1956	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1955	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1955	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1954	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1954	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1953	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1953	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1952	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1952	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1951	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1951	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1950	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1950	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1949	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1949	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1948	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1948	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1947	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1947	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1946	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1946	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1945	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1945	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1944	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1944	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1943	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1943	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1942	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1942	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1941	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1941	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1940	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1940	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1939	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1939	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1938	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1938	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1937	Revenue	2,450	
2nd Half 1937	Revenue	2,450	
1st Half 1936	Revenue	2,450	
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# Chrysler, Mitsubishi Discuss Project

By Donald Wourat  
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Top executives of Chrysler Corp. and Japan's Mitsubishi Motors Corp. are meeting this week and may announce plans to build small cars together in the United States, officials of the U.S. auto producer said Wednesday.

Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler, and Toyoo Tate, president of Mitsubishi, are expected to issue a statement after their meeting on the status of their long-running negotiations on a joint production venture.

Chrysler officials would say only that Mr. Iacocca, Mr. Tate and their top lieutenants are meeting in the United States, but they would not disclose the site. An annual meeting to discuss the two com-

panies' various business connections. On the agenda are the findings of a Mitsubishi feasibility study on production of cars in the United States, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Although Chrysler said it has not yet seen the study's conclusions, the top-level meetings are taking place at a time of increasing U.S. investment activity by Japanese automakers — notably a decision by Honda Motor Co. to double its plant capacity in Marysville, Ohio.

Honda said Jan. 11 that it will double its U.S. capacity to 300,000 cars a year and may build engines here. That means Honda would be able to nearly double its total U.S. sales to 650,000 annually, while its Japanese competitors remain virtually frozen at current levels because of the Japanese government's restraints on car exports.

"The rush is on," said Robert A. Perkins, a Chrysler vice president who heads the company's Washington, D.C., office. He said the other Japanese auto companies are "alarmed that Honda's going to leave them dead in their tracks."

Chrysler, which owns 15 percent of Mitsubishi Motors and sells some of its cars in the United States, has been trying to get the Japanese company to form a joint venture since at least 1979. Until now, the U.S. producer's financial crisis and the lack of motivation for Mitsubishi have impeded such a project.

However, Chrysler's recovery, along with the U.S. strategies of the Japanese automakers and the continuation of import restraints, have dramatically changed the picture. The restraints originally were to



Lee A. Iacocca

expire after two years but have now been extended twice by the Japanese government. They will continue in place until at least March 31, 1985.

# U.S. Copper Firms Ask Import Cut

(Continued from Page 11)

meeting Thursday in Brussels, had requested the talks, which could be the first step toward cancelling the agreement, which some European steelmakers are advocating.

In an apparent bid to ease tension with Europe over steel quotas, however, the Commerce Department said Thursday it has rejected a complaint by a small Oregon steelmaker that Belgian and West German companies were dumping steel plate at below-market prices in the United States.

The department said the company, Gilmore Steel Corp., did not represent the industry as a re-

quired in the trade laws. Major U.S. steelmakers had opposed the Gilmore complaint for fear it would lead to an unraveling of the quota agreement with the EC.

"We're relieved," said Ella Krokoff, spokesman for the EC delegation here.

In their petition, the copper producers blamed the surge of imports for their combined losses of \$623 million in 1982 and \$258 million from January to September of last year. It asked that imports be slashed from last year's 539,000 metric tons to between 294,000 and 343,000 tons.

"If import quotas are imposed, we are confident that the supply-demand balance would be reestablished in the world market. This would help not only the U.S. industry but all copper producers," said Richard de J. Osborne, president of Asarco Inc., one of the 11 companies filing the petition.

The industry petition was filed with the International Trade Commission, which has six months to make a recommendation to the president. He then has two months to make a final decision. An ITC recommendation in 1978 that quotas be imposed was rejected by President Jimmy Carter.

# Gulf Profit Climbs 3 1/2%, Sohio's Falls

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp., the fifth largest U.S. oil company, Thursday announced its fourth-quarter profit climbed 3 1/2 percent, primarily on cost-cutting measures and increased productivity.

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), the 14th largest, reported a 20 percent decline in fourth-quarter earnings after taking a \$163-million writedown on the unsuccessful Mukluk well in the Beaufort Sea offshore Alaska. Sohio announced last week that it was abandoning the \$1.5-billion well, the most expensive ever drilled.

In the October-December quarter, Pittsburgh-based Gulf earned \$297 million, or \$1.79 a share, up from \$226 million, or \$1.29 a share, in the closing 1982 quarter. Revenues dropped in \$7.5 billion from \$8.1 billion.

Gulf took a \$12-million after-tax

charge in the latest quarter to cover the costs of its Sea Cross Island well, which still is being evaluated, in the Beaufort Sea.

For the full year 1983 Gulf's profits were up 9 percent to \$978 million, or \$4.98 a share, from \$900 million, or \$4.98 a share, in 1982. Revenues decreased to \$28.9 billion from \$30.6 billion.

Gulf's chairman, James E. Lee, said the higher earnings performance "resulted almost entirely from our ability to reduce operating and administrative costs, improve productivity and get out of unprofitable businesses." Gulf also benefited from trimming excess inventories.

Mr. Lee said Gulf was "gratified by these results, especially since they came in a year of falling oil prices, shut-in natural gas supplies and a brutally competitive market for refined products."

In Cleveland, Sohio reported

1983 fourth-quarter earnings of \$324 million, or \$1.32 a share, down from \$464 million, or \$1.89 a share, a year earlier. Revenues were \$32.0 billion, down from \$32.1 billion.

Sohio took a \$163-million writedown that reduced its earnings by 66 cents a share for the Mukluk well.

Sohio and 10 other major oil companies invested \$1.5 billion in leases in the Mukluk area of the Beaufort Sea in hopes of finding the largest oil field in North America since the Prudhoe Bay discovery. Sohio had a 31.4 percent stake in the well.

For all 1983, Sohio's profits fell 20 percent to \$1.51 billion, or \$6.14 a share, from \$1.88 billion, or \$7.63 a share, in 1982. Revenues declined to \$12.06 billion from \$13.52 billion.

# AT&T Posts Record Loss

(Continued from Page 11)

For all 1983, operating earnings came to \$5.75 billion, or \$6 a share, down 18 percent from the \$6.99 billion, or \$8.06 a share, in operating earnings a year earlier.

In addition to the fourth quarter's \$5.5-billion charge, the 1983 results included a further \$1.4 billion in one-time-only, after-tax expenses, mostly related to preparing for the breakup of the Bell System. The expenses also included about \$176 million reflecting an anti-trust judgment against AT&T in a suit brought by Linvill Industries Inc.

After the additional \$5.5-billion writedown, net earnings for 1983 fell to \$249 million, or 13 cents a share, from net earnings in 1982 of \$728 million, or \$8.40 a share.

Revenue for 1983 climbed to \$69.4 billion from \$65.1 billion in 1982.

# Monday

in the Trib.

Start off your investment week with

# Carl Gewirtz

on Eurobonds.

# Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 7,720,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,720,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Quot. Chg

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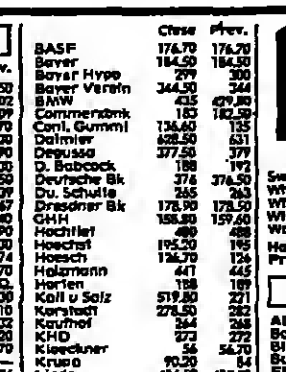
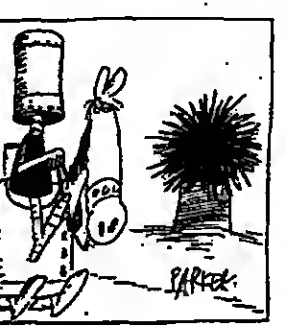
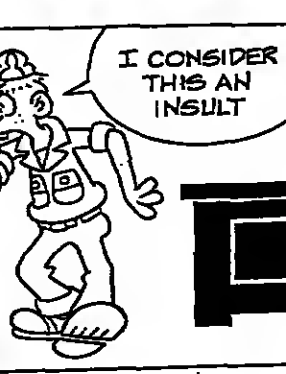
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Quot. Chg

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Quot. Chg



[illegible]

BR

UES	CAGE	Standa	5.80	5.90
T	TOKLAS	BCI Index: 217.42		
CREE		Previous: 217.33		
CHARTISM		Paris		
LIM	MONA	Air Udonc	570	577
		Alpham Air.	155.50	161.50
		Av. Doucouli	670	687

Ena	4.13	4.12	Schard	4.05
Enalca	3.35	3.05	Jelmoli	1.90
Ena	5.44	5.54	Londia Gyr	3.30
Ena	1.45	1.47	Nesle	4.05
Ena Smith	4.46	4.05	Sandoz	7.30
Ena Ind.	5.62	5.79	SBS	2.27
Ena	1.33	1.50	Schneider	2.50
Ena	2.30	2.25	Sotzer	0.93
Ena Hops	3.25	3.35	Sternbach	1.95
Ena Erbe	2	2.05	UBS	3.15

"... BUT IF YOU CAN'T MAKE ME A GOOD BOY, THAT'S OKAY 'CAUSE I'M HAVIN' SUCH A GOOD TIME."

[illegible]

MIDDLE EAST					WESTERN EUROPE					
Ankara	3	36	3	36	vi	Hypokn	15	59	3	36
Beirut	19	66	14	57	o	Los Angeles	25	77	12	64
Damascus	10	50	-2	78	sh	Madrid	27	81	28	78
Jerusalem	14	57	4	59	ci	Montreal	-1	18	-2	14
Nicosia	18	64	10	50	e	Namur	3	38	-2	28
<b>OCEANIA</b>						Newark	28	82	16	41
Auckland	20	68	12	55	fr	New York	22	75	10	34
Sydney	27	81	19	58	fr	San Francisco	17	69	15	50
						Seattle	16	59	4	39
						Toronto	1	34	-2	25
						Washington	10	56	0	32

FRIDAY 3: FORECAST - CHANNEL: Meelv. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 51-54. LONDON: Showers. Temp. 51-54. PARIS: Showers. Temp. 50-53. NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 49-53. PHOENIX: Rain. Temp. 41-50. ROME: Partly. cloud. Temp. 13-1 (55-24). TEL AVIV: Partly. cloud. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). TOKYO: Partly. cloud. Temp. 50-53. WASHINGTON: Partly. cloud. Temp. 40-48. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 4-3 (39-26). BANGKOK: Partly. cloud. Temp. 21-24 (68-75). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 12-9 (54-48). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). MUMBAI: Partly. cloud. Temp. 4-14 (27-57). SINGAPORE: Partly. cloud. Temp. 23-28 (73-82). JERUSALEM: Fog. Temp. 12-14 (54-57).

400 Industri	\$274	274	274	
2300 Inland Gas	\$164	164	164	
15742 Inter Pipe	\$304	304	304	164
1100 Iveco B	\$164	164	164	164
8025 Jonckhe	\$124	124	124	164
1000 Kom Koll	150	150	150	

14750 Power Corp	\$31	2075	2075	—
6480 RollandA	\$15	1475	15	+
325 RollandB	\$14 1/2	14	14 1/2	—
28521 Royal Bank	\$23 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2	—
2203 Roy Trlco	\$29 1/2	29	29 1/2	—
Total Sales = 3534,074 shares				

H	O	R	A	T	H	E	V	E	R	D	I
O	M	N	I	T	U	N	E	R	A	Z	
T	E	E	N	O	D	E	R	A	D	E	

Dum's	999	999	Pko
Edw (C Gie)	573	581	Pza
Ell-Aquilaine	290	297	RGO
Europe 1	679	689	Som
Hocherle	1,579	1,530	Stois
Imral	on	87 91	Stois

5.00	5.50	Zurich Ins.
4.05	4.30	S&C Index: 394.50
3.95	3.90	Previous: 394.00
7.80	7.70	
1.48	1.48	N.Y. 1000
0.78	0.78	

Productions. (AP)  
The Olympics

100

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

...opening in Saratoga  
...reported Thursday in  
...of Winter Games  
...last three Games







## *The Wisdom of Babes*

Perhaps it was said a shade too sternly; perhaps the prospect of

*New York Times Service*

marketed like "The Godfather." He had no artistic problem with

Bullet-punctuated cover design for program of "Roaring '20s Rigoletto."

Peter Mark, music director of

of his time could not accept the portrayal of a king (even a foreign

Carol Yahr, as Maddalena, was visually striking and acted well.

Sports Afield magazine how he once broke up an armed robbery by pointing an unloaded revolver on

attendant who took photographs of the singer-composer's body. ■  
 sold them for \$10,000.

100-443887-100

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[illegible][illegible]